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ESTABLISHED 1818

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st Dec, 1898.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
SEMIRAMIS		4,017	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnesching	4,765	12th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 860	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the "Steamer" Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

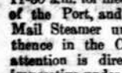
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TEGETTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Jan.

For further particulars, freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 19, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nunome, 4,370 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 29th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Y. Cassis Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 20th December, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and sold. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the Bengal Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th December at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 29th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 28th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 7th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mossambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 29th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 5th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23th December, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deManbenge	17th Jan, 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899
VARRA	6,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 a.m. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th Jan, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

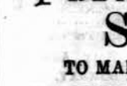
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.



DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies, *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Punder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

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SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN FROM THE BELFAST LINEN CO.

New Goods of Excellent Design, and in the well-known quality and unapproachable finish of this celebrated House.

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Ready Dressed for Use.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXTRA QUALITY.

ELECTRO-PLATE,

Imported from the leading Manufacturers in Sheffield, London, and of guaranteed strength and quality.

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FINEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

TREACHER & Co. are SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated Cavendish Cutlery which they can confidently recommend as superior in temper and quality and in general excellence.

IN IVORY AND L'AFRICAINE HANDLES.

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New Patterns have been added in Breakfast and Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Dessert Services, making a considerable addition to the already large choice of designs.

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CHINA AND GLASS FLOWER HOLDERS.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

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BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
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BOLTON & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

BEG to inform their Constituents that they have now opened several packages, and replenished their various Departments, and are now prepared to meet the usual heavy demands for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.

Every article is moderately priced, so as to be within the reach of all, and to have a quick sale of the

ENORMOUS STOCK,

which is specially selected, being more various than before, and of the very best quality which has been for so many years

APPRECIATED IN GENERAL.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE per lb.	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10 0
ORANGE PEKOE "	1 0 0		

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Ocean dental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (D), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

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PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

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GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS AND ALBERT NECKLACES.
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BRACELETS AND BANGLES.
SIGNET AND KEEPER RINGS.
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SCARF RINGS AND PINS.
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WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
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PERFUME AND SALTS BOTTLES.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
TROWELS.
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CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
TRIPLE ELECTROPLATE.
FANCY OAK WARE GOLD MOUNTED POCKET PURSES.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
PIANOS.
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

THE EXHIBITION OF XMAS JEWELLERY at MARCKS and Co.'s ESTABLISHMEENT this year will be found in striking contrast to the general designs met with elsewhere. All their show cases are full to overflowing with the most exquisitely designed articles of adornment suitable for Western and Eastern tastes. A feature of destructiveness, originality, delicacy of workmanship and a neatness in every detail are apparent at a glance in all their productions, evidencing a careful study of plants and animal life and an appreciation of colour effects by the manufacturers.

The matter of PRICE has been carefully considered in the marking of all articles, and MARCKS and Co., Ltd., being actual buyers and manufacturers invite comparison of prices, quality for quality with any establishment in Bombay.

The supply of English and Swiss Watches for selection in Gold, Silver and Metal Cases, is the most extensive in the world. The display embraces every form a Watch can be suitably worn in that it is possible to conceive.

In Silver Ware, Electroplate, Oak-cabinet ware and other fancy goods the supply has been carefully selected and in the fullest anticipation of them Customers wants and pleasures.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

COIR BATH SHAMPOOING BRUSHES.

THIS is the very latest form of BATH BRUSH. It far surpasses the Old-Fashioned Bath-Glove and Loofah.

Its Use imparts to the Skin a Fine Healthy Tone, and the Circulation is naturally stimulated, thus producing a feeling of "Glow" and Health Unattained by any other Means. Two sizes in stock for both large and small hands.

Price As. 10 each; with Handle for Shampooing the Back, Re. 1-4 each.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

"THE IMMORTAL JORROCKS,"

Now for the First Time Issued in Cheap Form.

"HANDLEY CROSS:" In Two Handy Volumes, neatly bound in Red Cloth, Rs. 1-2,

PROFESSOR HOFFMANN'S GREAT WORK.

THE BOOK OF CARD AND TABLE GAMES.

Edited by Professor HOFFMANN, Rs. 3-12.

A new and Cheaper Edition, with original articles on Bridge and Snooker Pool.

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CARD GAMES: Baccarat—Bezique—Cribbage—Ecarte—Loo—Napoleon—Patience Games—Piquet—Poker—Solo Whist Vingt-un—and Whist.

TABLE GAMES: Backgammon—Bagatelle—Billiards—Chess—Dominoes—Draughts—Go Bang—Halma—and Roulette.

"Those who are fond of Card and Table Games will find this volume useful and trustworthy."—*Daily Chronical.*

"Professor Hoffmann's Cyclopædia may be recommended as the most comprehensive and accurate general work that has appeared on the subject of Card and Table Games."—"Saturday Review."

"This is the best treatise on Card and Table Games published in the English language."—"Hereford Times."

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GRAND MASONIC BALL, TOWN HALL,

FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1899.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. LORD SANDHURST,

Pro. District GRAND MASTER and GRAND MASTER of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

By kind permission of the Officers of the Marine Battalion the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

Tickets to admit One Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 10

Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.

To be obtained from:—

Messrs. THOMPSON and TAYLOR.
" W. R. GREEN and Co.
Mr. A. BENISTON, Tardeo.
" J. H. GORDON, B. I. Docks, Manager.
" J. W. SMITH P. & O. Docks "
Messrs. F. HOGAN and A. BENISTON, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. CLAN CAMERON, arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's surveyor, Captain CLERK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,433	Zemlin	19th Jan.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent, Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 6th Dec., 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd proximo, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1898.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN WEEK-DAY LOCAL TRAINS.

ON and from MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1899, the Up locals leaving Borivli and Bandra at 9-5 and 9-52 respectively, will leave at 9-9 and 9-49 and arrive at Colaba at 10-17 and 10-21 instead of 10-20 and 10-25 as at present.

Detailed timing at intermediate stations may be ascertained from the time tables exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1898.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to this Office Notice, dated 2 st instant, it is notified for information of the Public that the OPENING of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY for PASSENGER and other COACHING TRAFFIC has been DEFERRED until further notice.

C. CROMMELIN, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, duly registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882,

AND

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was made on behalf of BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, by petition on the 10th day of December, 1898, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Original side, to sanction the alteration of the Memorandum of Association of the said Company in the manner set forth in the following Special Resolution which was passed at a General Meeting of the shareholders of the said Company, on the 11th day of October, 1898, and was confirmed at a subsequent General Meeting on the 2nd day of November 1898:—

"By inserting in the first clause of the said Memorandum "after the word 'Fire' the words 'and marine.' By inserting in "the first line of sub clause (a) of clause 3 of the Memorandum "after the word 'Fire' the words 'and marine' and by striking "out in the last line of the said sub clause the word 'or' "occurring after the word 'lightning' and inserting after the "word 'explosions' the words 'or any of the risks which come "within the business of Marine Insurance in all or any "of its branches.'"

And the Honorable the sitting Judge in chambers has fixed Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1899, at 10-30 a. m. in chambers, to proceed with the hearing of the said Petition.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, ATTORNIES FOR THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Received by a Large and Delighted Audience, who evinced their approbation by Spontaneous bursts of applause.

TO NIGHT AND EACH EVENING UNTIL FRIDAY.

SOCIETY'S REUNIONS.

The Beauty and Fashion of Bombay assemble Nightly to Witness

PROFESSOR ANDERSON AND MDLLE. BLANCHE.

Grand Christmas Revels and New Royal ANDERSONOSCOPOGRAPH,

being the most perfect invented. New, and exhibited before HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS, Sept 24th, and showing life-like and moving Train arriving at Bombay Station,

and twenty others,

☞ "A HUMAN BEING FLOATING IN MID-AIR," MDLLE. BLANCHE'S DREAM VISIONS.

Vanishing Lady & Nero's Suspended Casket, The Great Wizard of the North's

GIGANTIC COLOSSAL CARNIVAL AND LIBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF COSTLY AND BEAUTIFUL GIFTS.

Every one attending will Receive a Ticket entitling to an equal opportunity of obtaining a First Class "PREMIER BICYCLE" purchased of Marcks and Co., value Rs. 300, a fine Gold Watch; a Diamond Ring; a Suit of Clothes or Lady's Costume; a New Model Parlour Organ; Gentleman's Dressing Case, fitted complete, &c., &c., &c.

PRICES: Rs. 3 2, 1 and 8 As.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WANTED

A GENERAL MANAGER with special knowledge of Carding and Spinning. Applicants to state terms and send in copies of testimonials.

WAMAN M. POFLI, Secy., C P. Swadeshi Mill, Nagpur.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

REQUIRED for the Navigating of a large SCREW HOPPER dredger in and about the Harbour and to sea with its dredgings a Competent Master, holding Master's Cert. Sea's.

Pay Rs. 250 per month with Rations when dredger is working.

Apply with particulars of experience, sending testimonials, references and stating age to

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E. Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office, Manora 21st December 1898.

FOR SALE.

NAWAB KOTHI AND LANDS, BANDA, N. W. P.

SITUATE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE Civil Station of Banda, on the Midland Railway, about 100 miles west of Allahabad, a large masonry dwelling-house, pucca roof and lift, verandah all round, large swimming bath and terrace at rear, detached double cook-house with att verandah, very superior teak-wood doors and fittings to above buildings also a range of coach-house, stabling, cowhouse and range of servants houses.

The kothi situate on the edge of a tank known as the Nawab Tank, 400ft. by 400ft., bounded by masonry walls and well supplied with water.

The surrounding lands, of nearly 200 bighas, a large portion laid out as groves of fruit trees well manured and bounded on two sides by metalled District Roads leading into the station of Banda adapted either for a private residence, a depot for country produce, or the erection of Cotton Mills, for which there is a most favorable opening. No reasonable offer refused owing to owner wishing to retire from the Country. Address

J. M. LUFF, Nawab Kothi, Banda, N. W. P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY, NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY the 9th January 1899 for the SUPPLY of the following DISINFECTANTS for a period of one year from 1st March 1899 to 29th February 1900 or for three years from 1st March 1899 to 28th February 1902:—

Carbolic Acid Powder, to contain not less than 15 per cent. of Carbolic Acid.

CARBOLIC ACID.
CRESOL.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY.
SANITAS POWDER.

1. Printed forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract can be had on payment of one Rupee per each form of Tender at the office of the Health Officer.

2. Tenderers have the option of Tendering for all or for any one or more of the different kinds of disinfectants.

3. Samples of disinfectants should accompany each Tender. Tenders without samples will not be accepted. Quality and name of manufacturer of each disinfectant should be given.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of contract.

6. Samples of Disinfectants supplied by the contractor may be taken by the Health officer from the supplies delivered by the contractor and sent for examination every month or at such time as may be found expedient, to the Chemical Analyser to Government at the expense of the contractor.

7. The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full Stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it.

8. Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit &c., stipulated in the tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. L. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on Monday the 9th January 1899 up to 2 p. m. for the supply of the following articles:—

Oreed, Bran, Gram, Oil-cakes Matra, Rice, Barley, and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and horses for one year from 1st March 1899 to 28th February 1900, or for three years from first March 1899 to 28th February 1902.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of Contract &c. can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs 2,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their Contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000, deposited with the tenders will make up ten per cent on the amount of the Contract.

Successful Tenderer shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Oorced &c. to meet two months' requirements.

The grain supplied to the Health, Market and Fire Brigade Departments is to be Oorced for bullocks and Gram, Barley and Bran for horses and must be all of the first quality and according to sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit &c., stipulated in the tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. L. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on MONDAY the 9th January, 1899, up to 2 P.M. for the supply of the following articles:—

Hay and Rice straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Baodera for one year from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900, or for a period of three years from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1902.

Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of Lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp duty on their Contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 500 deposited with the tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the contract.

Successful Tenderers shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Hay to meet two months requirements in such position as may be approved.

Hay, straw, green grass and Lucerne grass to be of the 1st quality and samples of the same must be lodged in the Health Officers' Department.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit &c., stipulated in the tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. L. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th December 1898.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JUST LANDED.—Ladies' "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE and Gentlemen's "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE with Pneumatic Tyres, will carry any weight.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

VIGNETTES OF OLD BOMBAY. More Subscribers necessary.

MONARCH HIGH GRADE CYCLES with Nickel-plated Wala and Rims, fitted with G. and J. or Dunlop Double Tube Tyres, Rs. 175, and upwards. Catalogues on application. SHEHAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewhere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row Bombay.

R. S. 12-8.—SUN-PROOF HELMETS. White Shikar, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH and LORD Apollo Street.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Onals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

GREAT REDUCTION in our PRICES on Toys, Dolls and Presents. Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree holders. Entire Stock to be cleared by Christmas, at SHROFF BROTHERS, FORT.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

A BUNGALOW TO LET, at Bandora below the Hill, open to sea breeze on all sides with well and garden. For rent and particulars apply Messrs. HEERJIBHOY MANECKJEE, Parel Bazaar Street, Fort.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED Must have practical experience. Salary Rs. 100. Apply to Secretary, Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an experienced and really clever MILL MANAGER, of good address and appearance for up-country Mill. None need apply unless they have been at least two years in the Country, and have previously received a high salary from good firm. Apply "P," care of this Paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Malyalam, Hindustani and Marathi, willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Ostward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"I take this opportunity of thanking you for looking after my comfort so well during my stay at your Hotel and I shall have great pleasure in recommending your Hotel to my friends.—E. WL.—Rd, Major, Gloster Regt."

VOICE from Madras. C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Agne Mixture and with five doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Agne Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Agne Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is unsurpassed, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S" care of this office."

RECEIVED ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN Musical Chairs from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200 each. Fancy Musical Crune stands from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100, each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the small Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld. and Messrs. Purshimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-9, per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply at "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, commencing 14th March, 1899. 31 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON: HENRY S. KING & CO.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB. BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED:—

SATURDAY	7th January,	1899.
Do	14th do	do
Do	21st do	do
Do	28th do	do
Do	4th February	do
Do	4th March	do
Do	11th do	do
Do	18th do	do
Do	25th do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

FOUNDED for the promotion of the study of French language and literature.

Subscription:—

LIFE MEMBERS....., Rs. 100.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—Entrance fee, Rs. 5. Quarterly subscription Rs. 3.

The Cercle possesses a valuable and select collection of books in French, and receives French Magazines and Newspapers every mail.

For membership apply to

J. E. DAVAR., Honorary Secretary.

16, Rope Walk Lane, Fort.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 33.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COIR UNTEASED in the Bengal Command will be received by the Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Calcutta, up to 12 noon, on the 25th day of January, 1899.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 2 o'clock P.M., on the 7th January 1899.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements	Period of Contract. From	To	Amount of earnest money.
At Commissariat Store and Shipping Godown Calcutta, or at any station where there is a Commissariat Officer.	For one year 1,40,115 lbs. For 3 years 4,43,375 lbs.	1st April 1899.	31st March 1900 or for 3 years up to 31st March 1902.	Rs 190

NOTE.—Tenders are at liberty to Tender for one or three years' requirement, and to select any Station for delivery where there is a Commissariat Officer.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP-BRASS & COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, which will be opened on Wednesday, the 11th day of January 1899, at 1 P.M., (Gun-Fire), for the purchase of:—

BRASS SCRAP—75 TONS (from 20 Tube pieces—45 Tons Hard) COPPER SCRAP—15 TONS (assorted) which can be seen on application to the undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest, lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Store-keeper.

The General Stores Office, Parel, (Bombay) dated 20th December, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,200 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

WANTED.

WANTED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION (Xmas) in or, preferably near Bombay UPPER STORRY BUNGALOW, Furnished or Unfurnished, medium accommodation, must have good compound, Moderate Rent.

Apply "X, Y, Z.," care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles per Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.), and Saddle (Rs. 15.) Raw Walers Charged extra. Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 6h. 32m. Sun-sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 10-51m., 11-46m. Low water, 5-17m., 4-30m.

Banks closed, Christmas Holidays.

Tivoli Theatre, Professor Anderson's performance.

Total Eclipse of the moon.

THE friends and admirers of Mr. R. D. Cooper the well-known Parsi Cricketer, will be glad to learn that he has been appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir (Rajputana).

PARSI CHARITY.—At the solemnization of the third day's funeral obsequies of the late Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Dadabhoy Mistry, the sum of Rs. 7,000 was set apart for charitable and benevolent purposes.

A PARSEE PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Mr. R. D. Cooper, a good Bombay cricketer, who was in the employ of the Maharaja of Bikaneer in Rajputana, did such good work there as to gain the approbation both of the Political Agent and the Maharaja. The latter, on ascending the 'gaddi,' recognised Mr. Cooper's services by promoting him to the post of his Private Secretary. Mr. Cooper is the first Parsee in Rajputana who has risen to such a high office in the State.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.—On account of plague and for other reasons new students were not admitted in the institution this year. Consequently out of the old boarders only 8 had to appear for the University Examinations; 3 at the Final B. A. and 5 at the Intermediate. All the 3 B. A. candidates passed in the "second class"; only one failed, and the remainder got through the Intermediate Examination, one getting the second class. The results reflects great credit on the supervision exercised by the Managing Committee of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DOCK LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dhondoo Kooshaba, a dock labourer, aged twenty-two years. About three weeks ago deceased was engaged in the Prince's Dock removing iron rails, when one of the rails fell on his hands, injuring the right thumb and a finger of the left hand. Symptoms of tetanus set in on the 24th instant when deceased was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Monday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A MURDERER FOUND.—A native contemporary states that Balkrishna Hari Chapeker, the co-murderer of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst at Ganesh Khind on the night of the diamond Jubilee, has been at last arrested at Hyderabad. His brother, Damoder Hari Chapekar has already suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder. Mr Hill, the first Assistant Political Agent at Hyderabad, has enquired of the Bombay Government what should be done with Balkrishna. He will probably be brought to Poona and tried before the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, the Sessions Judge, in the same manner as his brother Damoder was.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday morning at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Jiven Jeloa, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years, having no fixed place of residence. On the 24th instant deceased was brought from the Modykana Plague Hospital to the G. T. Hospital, suffering from tetanus. He had a wound in the inner side of the great toe of the right foot, which the deceased said, had been caused about a month ago, by the foot striking against a stone, while walking along the road. The lad died in the hospital yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE MEMORIAL.—The fund raised by the Parsees in order to perpetrate the name and services of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee now amounts to close upon a quarter of a lakh of rupees. The Parsee theatrical companies now performing successfully in Bombay, the Empress Theatrical Company and the New Alfred Theatrical Company, have resolved to contribute to the fund the entire proceeds of special performances for the purpose. The former gives on Saturday next a special performance of "Saheedal Vaffa" an Urdu opera adapted from Shakespeare's Othello; and the latter gives on Wednesday the 4th January a special performance of "Bajmal Fannee," an Urdu version of Romeo and Juliet.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Hormasji Framji Khajotia, a Parsee student aged twelve years, residing with his father at Borah Bazaar Street. Deceased was a student in the J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution. On the 17th November last, deceased was walking along the Hornby Road on his way home from the school, when a dog came up and bit him on the left hip and when the boy tried to push the animal off it bit him on the left hand. Hormasji was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he was treated and sent home. About twenty days after he appeared to be well and resumed his studies. On Thursday morning symptoms of hydrophobia set in, when his father took him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died last evening. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE—An inquiry was held on Saturday at Ferguson Road by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Raml, a Young Hindu woman, aged sixteen years, wife of one Dugroo Peera, a mill-hand. Deceased was married to her husband about six years ago in her native country, but unfortunately the union did not turn out to be a happy one. The husband, soon after his arrival in Bombay, kept another woman and began to ill-treat the deceased. She ran away from her husband's house on Thursday last. The husband and his mother went in search of her and they found her near the Crawford Markets. They took deceased as far as Haines Road, on their way home, when Raml gave them the slipand escaped from them. Nothing was heard about the deceased since then until Friday afternoon when her dead body was found floating in the tank belonging to the Britania Mill, off Ferguson Road. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SERIES OF PETTY OFFENCES.—Before Mr. W Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Herbert, prosecuted Manecklall Davidas, lately a domestic servant in the employ of Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Hormusji Karaka of French Bridge Road, Girgaum, on three separate charges of theft of copper-pots valued at Rs. 10 belonging to three different Parsees, named Rustomji Manekji, Darashaw Heerjibhoy and Kawasji Edulji Kotwal. The accused is a convict having already been sentenced by the Magistrate for nine months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a gold watch and chain belonging to his master. During the course of the investigation that case the police ascertained that the accused at different dates stole copper pots valued at Rs 10 from the houses of the three complainant residing in different localities, and sold them to different Marwarees, from whom they were recovered by the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of six months imprisonment.

THE SUBA OF NAVSARI:—A correspondent writes: The report of the transfer of Mr. Khashirao Jadhav the able and popular Suba of Navsari has caused general regret, and in view of threatened reappearance of the plague in the neighbourhood, is peculiarly ill-timed; for it is no exaggeration to say that the remarkable freedom from the scourge which Navsari has enjoyed while the neighbourhood all round has been hard hit is due to his energy, vigour, and resource. The work which he has done especially in connection with the sanitary improvement of the town will long and gratefully be remembered, and marks him as an officer of great initiating and organzing powers and firmness of mind. He has taken keen interest in the cause of education in Navsari, and in many a direction has cordially helped in its advancement. He made it a rule to see things for himself, and to his anxiety to keep himself in touch, with the people and to be always accessible to them is mainly due the success of his administration. His successor Mr. Samrath is also an old and tried officer with experience of plague work, and by no means a stranger to Navsari.

RIOTOUS AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable De Burgh charged eight Somalis, named Ali Abdool, Mahomed Ali Usaf, Samanthor Usaf, Ibrahim Momin, Ali bin Mahomed, Samanthor Ahmed, Mahomed Ahmed and Usaf Poorbara, with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in the Chakla Street last night. Superintendent Stanford prosecuted. It appears from inquiries made by the Police that the Somali community living in Bombay is divided into factions, who are at constant war with each other. Last night while the dead body of a casteman was about to be removed from the house, one of the factions claimed the right of taking the lead in the funeral procession, which the other disputed. On their return from the burial ground they exchanged words, and from words they soon came to blows. About 50 persons took part in the fight and the police had to turn out in large numbers to separate them and preserve peace. The magistrate warned and discharged the first two accused for want of sufficient evidence, while the remaining six were convicted and fined R. 7 each.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.—Essabhoy Ebrahimji, a Borah, arrived in Bombay from Poona on the 22nd instant and went to reside at his mother's residence at Null Bazaar. On the following morning he went to see a friend of his named Kadurbhoy Khanbhoy in Khoja Street. The latter received him with all cordiality and pressed him for dinner. Both the friends then set out for the Victoria Gardens, where they had a little stroll. Issuing out of the gardens, they purchased a bottle of whisky and then proceeded to Haji Ali at Worlee. Here they partook of the liquor and in the evening both returned to Bombay, and parted at Bhindy Bazaar Road to go to their respective houses. Late as night Kadurbhoy was found offering a note of Rs. 100 for Rs. 10 in cash. He was arrested on suspicion by the Police and on his person being searched Rs. 64 in currency notes and cash were found. Kadurbhoy then took the police to the house of his friend, who was then asleep and who on being questioned examined the pockets of his waist coat and discovered Rs. 180 had been stolen. The accused Kadurbhoy was this morning charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of Rs. 180 belonging to his friend Essabhoy. The case was remanded.

CAUSING HURT ON THE ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Gannon charged Morari Bhow and Ashruf Imamdin, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The former with causing hurt to Syed Ebrahim Meeta, a dealer in empty kerosine oil tins, residing at Nagpada by means of a stick and the latter with aiding and abetting the former in the commission of the offence, Mr. Sealy, pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Jafferbhoy, barrister-at-law, defended the two accused. The first accused is a timeshift while the second is a hawker in old and empty kerosine oil tins. The two accused owed money in respect of purchases made of empty kerosine oil tins from the complainant. About 10-30 p.m. on Friday night complainant saw two accused going along Duncan Road and demanded his money from them. An alteration then ensued between the parties about the price of the tins, when the second accused, it is alleged, gave a slap to the complainant and asked his companion, the first accused to attack him. The latter struck the complainant with his stick on the head inflicting a wound. They then absconded. The police appeared on the spot and had the complainant removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed. On the following morning the police arrested the two accused in their houses. The accused called witnesses to prove alibi, but failed. The Magistrate sentenced both the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, with the alternative of fifteen days' further imprisonment. Out of the fine, Rs. 30 were awarded to complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A STATION-MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed his inquiry into the case in which Mr. Richard Greenhill, Assistant Station-master, charged Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Rustom-Framna, a school-master, with assault, and with obstructing him in the discharge of his duties. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Davur recalled Mr. Martin, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who said that the shove to Mr. Greenhill might have been accidental or friendly. Mr. Davur then addressed the court on behalf of the defence. He said that instead of Indians being aggresive to the Europeans, the latter were likely to show up combativeness owing to their being endowed with stronger physic. Mr. Greenhill had given his evidence in a very fair and truthful manner, which was in conspicuous contrast to the evidence of the other witnesses. The slight misunderstanding would never have arisen, but for the meddlesome and mischievous conduct of the Parsi, who went to Mr. Greenhill and demanded his name in an insolent manner. Three witnesses having been examined on behalf of the defence the magistrate gave his decision in the matter. His worship remarked that the evidence showed that it was a trumpery matter and a tempest in a teapot. Up till the time Mr. Greenhill's name was not asked, he did not bother himself about the shove, and it was only after the occurrence that he took further proceedings. The accused was acquitted.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

MODE OF ENFORCING PAYMENT BY SURETY.

KUSSAJEE BIN RAMJEE PATEL DUKRE VS VENAYEK R. PARBHU.

THIS was an appeal against an order of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, District Judge of Poona, in application No. 1091 of 1897, Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar (for Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar) appeared for Kussajee, the original petitioner and appellant; and Mr. T. R. Kotwal appeared for Venayek, the original opponent and respondent.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said: The facts are these:—Compensation was awarded to the respondent under the Land Acquisition Act. The appellant, who had made a counter-claim to the compensation, appealed to the High Court. The respondent, when paying the money, gave security for its refund if the appellate Court so ordered. The High Court decided the appeal in the appellant's favour on the 25th September 1893. The appellant applied in execution on the 17th February 1897 against the surety alone for the recovery of the principal amount paid with interest on the score of the litigation. He recovered the principal amount only as the High Court held that the surety was liable for the amount named in his surety bond only, and not for any interest or for costs—see "Damodar vs. Kusaji" P. J. 1895, p. 227. He filed his present application on the 16th February 1897 to have the decree transferred to Bombay in order to execute it against the respondent to recover from him the said interest and costs. The District Judge held that the application to execute the Decree against the respondent was time-barred, since the application against the surety was not made in accordance with law, citing Subjoo Das vs. Balmakund Das (I. L. R., 23rd Cal., p. 212.) This High Court, however, has decided that the mode of enforcing payment by a surety is by summary process in execution and not by means of a separate suit—Venkapa Naik vs. Baslingapa; (I. L. R. 12 Bom. p. 411.) and the District Judge ought to have followed that decision of this court, rather than that of another High Court. Treating then the application against the surety of the 7th February 1894 as a step properly taken in execution against him, and assuming that he is to be treated as a party to the suit bound by the decree in so far as he was a surety for its due performance, we have to see if the application is one that takes effect against the respondent. The answer to this question depends upon whether the liability under the decree was joint or separate, and as to this there can be no doubt. The surety was not liable either for interest or for costs. His liability was expressly confined by his bond (Exhibit 7) to the principal sum of Rs. 4,951-13-11, which was paid to the respondent, and as to that sum only can there be said to be any joint liability under the combined effect of the decree and the surety bond. For the interest and costs there was but one person made liable under the decree, viz., the respondent. The case, therefore, is one in which the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, and according to Explanation 1 to Article 179 of the Limitation Act, the application takes effect against only such of the said persons as it may be made against. The application of the 7th February 1894, therefore, does not take effect against the respondent and the present application to execute the decree is time-barred. For this reason we dismiss the appeal with costs.

Mr. Justice Ranade said: I concur. The authorities, cited on behalf of the appellant, only go to show that, where a decree imposes a joint liability upon several persons, execution taken out against any one of them is a step in aid of execution against the rest. In the present case, however, there is admittedly no joint liability in respect of the sum due for interest and costs which the decree-holder now seeks to recover from his principal judgment-debtor. The surety was not liable for these sums under his bond, and it is thus obvious that the previous execution of the decree against the surety cannot be regarded as a step in aid of execution against the principal in respect of the sum now claimed. The District Judge, therefore, very properly held that the execution was time-barred under these circumstances.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's ss Ballaarat, 2,860 tons, Captain C Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. C. Tudball, Mr. H. Eshart, Mr. Weston, Mrs Sewell and infant, Mr Thean, Mrs Ellis, Miss Reilly, Miss M Penny, Mr and Mrs Mitchell, Mrs and Miss Clarke, Miss Shennan, Mr and Mrs Sheldridge, and two deck.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk

Cable Perim Assab interrupted

Bhamo Route to China right.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE results of the matriculation examination were declared at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the University. Out of the 3,272 candidates, who presented themselves for the examination 1,091 were declared to have stood the test successfully. Amongst the successful candidates are 784 Hindus, 206 Parsees, 72 Christians, 25 Mahomedans, and 4 Jews. Thirty lady candidates successfully stood the test, including 16 Christians, 13 Parsees and one Hindu. Govind Krishna Moddak and Shankar Balaji Dhavale secured the Jaggonnath Sunkersett Scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 per mensem, respectively for passing the examination with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit. The Sir Cawasji Jehanghir Latin Scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 per annum has been awarded to Patrick Maher for securing the highest marks for proficiency in Latin. Uttamchund Harumal Jhangiani obtained the Ellis Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60 for proficiency in an Oriental Language viz. Sindhi. The Sir Frank Souter scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for one year has been awarded to Ahmedali Abdool Hoosein Merchant for securing the highest number of marks in Persian. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Abdul, T S Mohammedbhai
Abulmuzaffar, A Hussain
Acharya, S Ramchandra
Ajinkya, D Sitanath
Ali, A Abdul Hussain
Alvares, P Caesar
Anklesaria, M Tehmurasp
Antia, B Pallanji
Antia, K Framji
Ashavali, R Edalji
Asiee, D Dinshaw
Athalye, G Gopal
Avalekar, R Lala
Avari, P Naservanji
Bagaitkar, L Sitaram
Bagoji, M Sidramaya
Bahadurji, Baijnai M
Baliyala, R Ardesir
Balsara, N Fardunji
Ba sara, P Furdunji
Bamboat, J Pitamji
Bamji, J Edalji
Bamji, K Rustamji
Banaji, B Sorabji
Banaji, B Perozshaw
Banatvala, B Rustamji
Ba sat, N Chinamana
Ba pat, S Padmakar
Baptista, Alexander
Barretto, Fredrick
Barley, Olive
Barve, B Rangrao
Barve, G Vishnu
Barve, N Sakharam
Barve, R Anandrao
Basra, C Gordhandas
Batliboi, J Framji
Batliboi, J Peetanji
Batlivala, H Kavasji
Batlivala, R Dinshawji H
Bavdekar, G Vishnu
Bhagvat, B Dinkar
Bhajivala, S Limjibhoy
Bhandare, L Shivram
Bhandarkar, M Dattaram
Bhansali, P Gokuldas
Bhardi, K Byramji
Bha ucha, E Bejanji
Bharucha, J Mancherji
Bharucha, M Maneckshaw
Bharucha, N Naoroji
Bharucha, N Pestonji
Bhat, S Timman
Bhatavdekar, G Vishnu
Bhatavdekar, M Bhalchandra
Bhe var, N Shapurji
Bhe var, S Kalkhoshru
Bhide, G Krishnaji
Bhide, S Govind
Bhown gree, J Kharshedji
Billimoria, B Dadabhai
Billimoria, J M Hirjibhoy
Billimoria, N R Pestanji
Billimoria, R Bomanji
Birdy, R Burjorji
Bisra, R Chunilal
Borgaonkar, A Dayal
Braganza, J
Broacha, Putlibai Cursetji
Brown, Gladys
Cama, F Camaji
Cama, J Damaji
Cardinast r, B S ribji
Cassels, Thomas
Chacha, F Pessonji
Chichgar, Hormusji
Chitnis, T Sabnis
Chitri, G Damodar
Chitri, P Pinkar
Cholkar, V Sankar
Choubal, S Ramchandra
Coomar, M Hussain
Colah, R tanbaji Ruttanji
Collett, Ruth
Commissariat, M S
Contractor, Hirabai Ardeshir
Contractor, K Ardeshir
Coutinho, Constaccio
Coutinho, Vincent
Navroji, Meher A Dadabhai
Daji, P Kalianji
Dalal, B Ardeshir
Dalal, C Gulabdas
Dalal, J Tapidas
Dalal, K Bhagvandas
Dalal, M Govanaji
Dalal, N Thacordas
Dalal, R Somnarayan
Dalal, R Tribhuvandas
Dalal, S Narottamdas
Damkevala, F Jivaji
Damle, G Vishnu
Damle, H Moreshvar
Dandvate, V Sadashiv
Darji, L Atmaram
Daru, M Dahyabhai
Daruvala, P Pestonji
Dastur, B Hormasji
Dastur, H Pestanji
Dastur, K Phiroze
Dastur, N Pestanji
Davar, K Cavasji
Dave, L Mahashankar
Dave, M Madhavrai
David, Louise
Davies, Caroline
Dega, Josephine Mary
Desai, D Surgram
Desai, D Navroji
Desai, J Dahyabhai
Desai, J Manockla
Desai, J Muncherji
Desai, K Bhikaji
Desai, K Motabhai
Desai, M Hussein
Desai, M Ichharam
Desai, M Kurnaram
Desai, N Rustomji
Desai, N Pandurang
Desai, P Kevalram
Desai, R Amritrao
Desai, R Vasanji
Dhairyavan, A Ganpatrao
Dhondy, A Kavasji
Dhurandhar, K Vinayak
Divanji, N Chandrashekharam
Divecha, E N Fardunji
Dixon, James
Dobello, I Francis
Doctor, A Moussamad
Doctor, G Maneckshaw
Doctor, J Hiraji
Doctor, J Rustim
Doctor, K Rustim
Doctor, M Govanbhai
Doctor, N Dinshaw
Doctor, P Pirojsha
Doctor, V Batukram
Doddamane, N Ganesh
Doyle, James
Driver, R Nasarvanji
D'Souza, B Piedade
D'Souza, M Joseph
D'Souza, Pascal
Dubash, F Rustomji
Dubash, K Jamshedji
Dumasia, D Kuvarji
Engineer, C Manekji
Engineer, K Pirozsha
Engineer, P Pirozsha
Erach, J Sorabji
Ezekiel, Jacob
Fernandes, C Francis
Fernandes, J Philip
Fernandes, M Joseph
Fraser, B Shapurji
Gadre, J Gangadhar
Ga tonde, V Gopal
Gamadia, R Nowroji
Gandhi, C Dahyabhai
Gandhi, M Varajdas
Gandhi, N Pranjivandas
Gazdar, J Motabhoy
Ghadiali, P M Nowrosji
Ghate, B Govind
Ghate, V Ramchandra
Gith, Y Damodar
Godbole, D Purshottam
Godbole, S Raghunath
Gokhale, G Hari
Gomes, F Xavier
Gonsalves, P P
Gonsalves, Francis
Gore, R Naravan
Gulam, H M G Yasin
Gupte, K Atmaram
Guylee, A Harold
Hajirnis, J Atmaram
Hajirnis, M Ganesh
Haldavnekar, A Ramchandra
Henriques, Anthony
Hurst, William
Irani, G Khanedji
Jangalvala, F Rustamji
Jarivala, J Mulchand
Jokhi, R Edalji
Jones, Hilda
Joshi, K Balkrishna
Joshi, M Vaman
Joshi, M Vishnu
Joshi, P S Mancherji
Joshi, R Keshav
Joshi, S Pandharinath
Jussavala, J Meherwanji
Jussavala, K Ratanji
Kadtri, J Kamruddin
Kaka, D Limji
Kale, K Vishvanath
Kama, Dhunbai Manekji
Kamat, V Vithal
Kanga, K Bejanji
Kanhere, N Damodar
Kapadia, D Jalbhoy
Kapadia, J Bamansha
Kapadia, K Adarji
Kapadia, N Bejanji
Kapadia, P Gokuldas
Kapadia, T Dorabji
Kar choevala, M Abdoolally
Karaka, F Jehangir
Karandikar, V Shankar
Karanjia, H Dadabhoy
Karanjia, K Horm sji
Karkhanis, S Balkrishna
Karmarkar, V Vinayak
Karolk, R Moreshvar
Karva, N Jamshedji
Kasad, P Battanji
Katrak, F Mehervanji
Kazi, R Tribhuvandas
Kelkar, D Moreshvar
Kesaryala, F Panji
Keravala, M Firozshaw
Kesker, L Gangadhar
Khadilkar, P Shridhar
Khairaz, G Rahmatulla
Khambata, G Khurshedji
Khambata, H Nasarvanji
Khambata, Sakerbai
Kha , G Yassen
Khan, G Hasan
Kh ndavala, D Maganlal
Khansaheb, M Nanabhai
Khansaheb, M Kaikhushru
Khansaheb, P Khunilal
Khare, S Vithal
Kharegha , Mutibai N
Kharkh r, S Narayan
Khe gamvala, J Sorabji
Khosk r, M Bhikaji
Khote, B Dinanath
Khote, G Ekn th
Khote, R Dwarkanath
Khote, T Eknath
Kibe, R S nkar
Kirane, G T mbak
Kirkpatrick, Mary
Kirtik r, G Krishnanath
Kolatkar, H Vishnu
Kolekar, S Sioman
Kothare, N Vinayakrao
Kothare, R Pandurang
Kothare, R Shamrao
Kshattriya, T Mulchand
Kulkarni, J Keshav
Kuma a, K Edalji
Kuma, P Bhaskar
Lad, A Bhagvant
Lala, N Ardeshir
Lala, R Jamnadas
Lam, B Dadabhoy
Lavate, L Narayan
Leao, Edward de
Lele, D Vishnu
Leic, L Anant
Limaye, M Purushottam
Limbuvala, D Jamshedji
Madan, P Bezonji
Magra, N Bezonji
Maenjan, D Balaji
Mahajan, P Janardan
Mahamad, Sirajudding
Maher, Patrick
Mahimkar, Y Jayram
Mahintura, G Jinabhai
Malhuvakar, D Duribhoji
Mankar, V Khanderao
Manokar, D Mahadev
Manokar, K Raghunath
Madhoka, V Bhivram
Marigoly, N Sadashivbhat
Marker, H Farduji
Master, J Ardeshir
Master, M Nanabhai
Master, T Chandrashankar
Mavlankar, A Balkrishna
Mcinerny, James
Meherjina, B Edalji
Meh a, D Palonji
Mehta, D Manockji
Mehta, D Narandas
Mehta, D Dadabhoy
Mehta, D Purshotam
Mehta, H Karshandas
Mehta, J Dayaram
Mehta, K Motichand
Mehta, M Jutha
Mehta, M Pallonji
Mehta, M Kavasji K
Mehta, P Byramji
Mehta, R Behramji
Mehta, V Nandshankar
Mehtaji, P Karsanji
Menon, V Ananji
Menti, M Serwanji
Merchant, A Abdulhusain
Merchant, G Gulamhusein
Merchant, K Nanabhai
Merchant, T Kisabboy
Miranda, Jo quim
Miranda, Lewis
Mistry, A Nusserwanji
Mistry, D Hormazji
Mistry, N Nusserwanji
Mistry, S Rattanji
Mithalwala, N Framji
Mobedji, S Rustomji
Molak, N Vaman
Modi, H Pe shaw
Modi, S Ratanji
Mogre, R Bhagvant
Monani, G H Karim
Mowjy, M H Hax
Mulla, T B Abdulali
Mulsan-feroz, D Fardunji
Murray, Ina
Muzumdar, M Sarvottam
Nahar, M Saudey
Nadkarni, R Ramrao
Nahalakuka, P Edulji
Naik, N Ranchodji
Naik, V Narayan
Nariman, D P Bhicaji
Narelwala, S Cawasji
Navalkar, S Dinanath
Nissim, Sarah
Nivargi, V Bhikaji
Nolan, H Florence
Nolan, R pert
Oka, S Balaji
Oza, S Jamshedji
Padsha, A Hormusji
Pagdiwla, N Ardeshir
Pais, Gabriel
Pakavasa, M Mancharam
Palekar, N Raghunath
Palkhiwala, F Bomanji
Palkhiwala, J Dhunjibhoy
Panemangalore, K N
Parakh, S Sorabji
Parakh, K Ratanshaw
Paranjape, D Baburao
Parchure, M Narayan
Parekh, C Ichharam
Patel, D Edalji
Patel, D R Cawasji
Patel, S Barjorji
Patel, V Meherjibhoy
Paterson, Agnes
Patkar, S Janardan
Patki, G Mahipat
Patwardhan, M Hari
Pavasker, D Babaji
Pavri, N Pirojshaw
Pereira, H Hennessy
Pethe, G Gopal
Phatak, K Balkrishna
Phatak, R Vaman
Phenany, A Sadashiv
Pikar, D Chimnaji
Pleader, B Jehangir
Pocha, A Jamshedji
Pocha, F J Pochaji
Pochkhanawala, S Nasarvanji
Polishvala, F Rustomji
Poonawala, G Fatehally
Postmaster, N Dorabji
Postwala, N Pestonji
Potnis, B Muriidhar
Pradhan, A Laxman
Pradhan, D R mchandra
Raffin, George
Raja, N Dosabhoy
Raje, M Gopal
Ranade, N Ganesh
Raut, A Yeshvant
Rawal, B Narotum
Rayalon, A Frank
Rege, A Sakharam
Rele, V Gunpat
Reuben, David
Rigg, Elskett
Roberts, R William
Rodrigues, I John
Rustam Framna, D M
Sabavalu, P Pestonji
Sagar, J Manekji
Sahasrabudhe, G Chintaman
Sahasrabudhe, R Appaji
Sahlar, J Kavasji
Saldanha, Arthur
Salve, L Krishnaji
Sanjana, M Dorabji
Sathe, M Gopal
Sathe, V Gangadhar
Savage, T Patrick
Savan, B Abaji
Seerval, P Pestonji
Sethna, R Bhicaji
Sethna, V Cowasji
Shah, L Kankuchand
Shaik, M A A Rahiman
Shesh, S Madhavlal
Shevde, S Vinayak
Shringarpure, R Krishna
Shroff, F Manekji
Shroff, M Chunilal
Shroff, P Ruttonji
Sidhaye, V Vaman
Sidhaye, V Bhagvantrao
Sidhaye, V Nana
Sidhaye, V Rajaram
Sohoni, N Sadashiv
Sonsan, S Keshav
Soosi, A Rustomji
Stalekar, D Narayan
Stalekar, N Shantimurti
Sualy, J Khasan
Sukthankar, V Gangadhar
Sule, R Balkrishna
Surankar, G Bhavrao
Surve, D Chimnaji
Sutaria, C Balubhai
Sutaria, D Palonji
Talagari, S Keshavrao
Talati, B Bezonji
Talpade K Shamrao
Tamboli, G Mava-ji
Tamboli, K Kavaji
Thakar, P Dayal
Thakur, T Mangil
Thakur, U Fakirsing
Thakur, A Ramchandra
Thakur, S Laxman
Trousdell, Mabel
Tu pale, M Dinkar
Upponi, N Dattatraya
Vad

AN ENTERTAINMENT
will be given at the
JOHN CONNON SCHOOL
ON THURSDAY THE 29TH DEC. at 6 p.m.
CANTATA by the pupils, to be followed by a CONCERT.
PROGRAMME ON THURSDAY.

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BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
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Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.
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X'MAS EVE, DEC. 24.
SIMON'S MUSEUM,
BORI BUNDER.
DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY BY THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING CANARIES AND WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
2,000 PRIZES, NO BLANKS.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Including a Ticket for the Drawing. Open from 11 A. M. till Midnight.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
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A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
Prices from half-anna to Rs. 2-0.
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CHRISTMAS NUMBERS!
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A VERY LARGE STOCK.—LOWEST PRICES.
LETTS'S DIARIES!
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ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND FRAGRANT

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A VERY AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as ROZARIO COTTAGE, situated on excellent site at Matheran, well Furnished, suitable for a large family. For Rent and other particulars, apply to
MUKHI KASSUM MOOSA,
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Established 1851.
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

THERE was an advance in the price of Consols in London on Friday, of 1-16 per cent., to 110 7-16. French Rentes remained at 101 3-4 ex; Indian Sterling Loan at 116; and Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cents, at £62 5-16. Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·26 frs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 3-8d. per oz., as it was also in New York, at 59 1-2 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·84 1-2 dollars. The shipments of specie consisted of £90,000 in silver to Bombay, and £20,000 in Gold; £30,000 in Silver to Calcutta, and £10,000 to Shanghai.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady on Friday, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 24,000 bales. Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending on Friday amounted to 57,000 bales, being 10,000 bales less than in the preceding week, and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 1,000 bales more, at 82,000 bales. The week's Imports were 49,000 bales greater, at 184,000 bales. The total Stock increased to the extent of 98,000 bales, and stood on Friday at 1,256,000 bales.

An advance of 1-16 cent. brought the price of Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York on Friday to 5 7-8 cents per lb.; Futures for March and June declined 2 points each, to 5·48 and 5·58 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales.

The London, the Liverpool, and the New York Markets closed on Friday evening for the Christmas holidays, and will re-open to-morrow (Tuesday); and locally, the Banks and markets have been closed since Friday evening, and will open again on Wednesday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Friday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,394	bales.
Wheat	17,368	cwts.
Linseed	2,874	"
Rapeseed	3,053	"
Gingellyseed	16,326	"
Castorseed	1,888	"
Rice	5,929	"

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 8th December, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 29th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 29, Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 6, Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	86,50,000	0	0	86,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,39,20,274	12	7	1,34,63,565	13	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,43,51,668	2	8	5,27,29,607	2	1
Balances with other Banks	2,70,157	11	1	2,83,613	0	0
Bullion	27,24,210	9	11	27,62,867	2	11
Dead Stock	13,09,432	5	11	13,09,658	3	2
Pampe	11,587	10	3	11,882	12	0
Sundries	15,48,492	7	5	15,49,213	12	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,48,63,746	6	1	1,42,56,695	4	2
Do. at Branches	1,52,01,143	12	8	1,68,37,761	13	11
	Rs. 10,01,26,311	4	3	10,10,89,653	2	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	68,15,792	0	0	62,42,940	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	70,15,614	0	0	69,70,532	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,58,50,539	5	9	1,73,61,041	5	7
Accounts of Credit do.	1,86,56,301	14	11	1,71,75,096	2	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,88,19,032	2	11	1,91, 3 152	5	8
Balances with other Banks	9,32,072	3	10	7,75,128	0	0
Bullion	2,636	14	6	1,821	7	6
Dead Stock	13,09,432	5	11	13,09,658	3	2
Pampe	11,587	10	3	11,882	12	0
Sundries	15,48,492	7	5	15,49,213	12	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,48,63,746	6	1	1,42,56,695	4	2
Do. at Branches	1,52,01,143	12	8	1,68,37,761	13	11
	Rs. 10,01,26,311	4	2	10,10,89,653	2	11

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 10th December, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 19,95,394 14 2			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,82,521 1 8	32,77,915	15	10
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	222,41,806	3	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,18,814	13	10
Sundries	4,39,068	5	7
Total	350,78,205	6	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	38,91,026	12	0
Other authorised Investments	9,54,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	34,38,055	8	3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	45,60,144	12	8
Bills discounted and purchased	71,30,220	0	9
Balances with other Banks	9,88,393	7	6
Bullion	9,539	6	9
Dead stock	8,26,371	4	3
Stamps	12,390	12	3
Sundries	69,776	3	2
	218,93,618	3	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	131,84,587	3	3
Total	350,78,205	6	3

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	40,735	54,351	..	13,616	..	1,88,614
Parcels, &c.	67,630	59,172	8,448	..	..	1,44,587
Goods	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	..
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,000	..	4,869	..	..
Aggregate	15,87,078	18,94,847	..	..	..	3,07,769

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	..	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	..	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,956	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks	5,412	3,056	21	8,489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	302	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,864	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2
Increase to date ..... " 377

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th December, 1898.

1. The Squadron will parade near the Queen's Statue, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday the 28th instant.
Dress.—Review order.—Blue.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th December, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week.

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
To-day and Thursday at 5-45 p.m.—Gun, Squad and Carbine Drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters
To-day and Thursday at 5-45 p.m.—Gun, Squad, and Carbine Drill.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Cinderella Dance.—A Dance will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday next, New Years Eve Tickets can be obtained from the following:—Sergts. D. A. Pinder, J. J. Marsland Hyde, Coates and Wood, Corpl. W. Harvey, Bombr. J. Eakin, Gunners Swarden, Defrice, and Busston.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th December, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Dadur Railway Station at 3-40 p.m. on Saturday next the 31st instant for Field Day and Shelter French Exercise.
[2.] Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
[3]. Attendance on this parade to count 3 points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.
[4]. Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G. I. P. Ry will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—The meeting at Cooria this season will be held from the 30th January to the 4th February 1899, both days inclusive. The programme of matches is now in press and will be issued at an early date.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SANJANA DASTUR.—December 23, near Wadiaji's Firetemple, Ghasdanwadi, Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Dastur Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana, M.A., Ph. D., High Priest of the Parsee community in Bombay, aged 70, died at 10 p.m. yesterday. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 5 p.m.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SMYTH.—December 1, at The Cottage, Church-green, Witney, wife of W J Smyth, I.S.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURROWS, HOLBECHE.—December 7, at the parish church, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, Leonard Robert Burrows, late Madras Civil Service, of Burgoes Hill, Sussex, to Edith Laura, daughter of the late Vincent Holbeche, of Sutton, Coldfield.

SHAWE, HOWDEN.—December 3, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, George Augustus Grant Shawe, formerly of the Indian Public Works Department, Bengal, son of the late Major Robert Shawe, Madras Army, to Maud younger daughter of James Henry Howden, of 5, Strothray-gardens, South Hampstead.

DEATHS.

JUST.—December 4, at Park Hill, Frome, Arthur Zardio Just, of Newara Eliya, Ceylon, aged 46.

SANDE S.—November 30, at St Michael's, Westgate on Sea, George William Sanders, son of the late Colonel John William Sanders, Bengal Staff Corps.

WINTER.—December 4, at Oxford, Henry Edward Winter, late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 53.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1898.

WHEN Lord Charles Beresford told his Shanghai audience that the open door was shut, he did not stop to say who had shut it. He did not even show that it was shut. It would have been difficult to point to one single port open by treaty that has been closed to British trade or to the trade of any other foreign State. The phrase must therefore be regarded as a purely metaphorical expression, intended to convey dissatisfaction with the present state of things. He aims at restoring to us the monopoly of commercial and other interests that we enjoyed for some half century, until the aggressive policy of Japan—a policy we did nothing to restrain—disturbed the *status quo* to our detriment. On the principle that a hair of the dog that bites us will be a cure for the hydrophobia that follows, Lord Charles recommends that we should invite the co-operation of disappointed Japan, and even our German and American rivals, to help us to restore the *status quo ante*, and build up our virtual monopoly of the trade of the Far East on an unshakeable basis. The Chinese themselves are to co-operate in the work, by reorganising with our assistance their naval and military forces, so that she can resist the pressure of other Powers, and maintain the integrity of her dominious *vi et armis*. In this order of ideas a battalion of Chinese, a thousand strong, has been recruited and will be trained by British officers for the defence of Wei-hai-Wai. The battalion has been significantly styled, the First Chinese Battalion, a pretty plain hint that more will follow in due time. Wei-hai-Wei will require a garrison of at least 30,000 men if it is to be made secure against an attack from the land side. A correspondent of the *Times* recently declared that it is so open to torpedo attack at night along a wide sea front, that a naval squadron stationed there would be compelled to steam out into the open sea every evening. Such a fort must not only be useless as a base in time of war, but a serious embarrassment to the ships told off to defend it. It is a consolation to know that the organ of Prince Omtouski, the most influential of Russian anglophobes, has written in almost identical terms of Port Arthur and Talienwan. The *Grashdanin* strongly recommends Russia to abandon those bad bargains at once, for in their harbours the Czar's ships, in the event of a war with great Britain, would be caught like rats in a trap. The enormous cost of fortifying them would be saved by timely withdrawal. Russia would then have a free hand to operate at any point of the four thousand miles of Chinese frontier running with her own; while from her position in Manchuria, she would dominate Pekin and all China to Canton. The renunciation of Port Arthur and Talienwan would have the further advantage of enabling Russia to make the future war with England exclusively a land war, "encountering her adversary simultaneously in the north of China and at the gates of India."

It must not be forgotten that the occupation of the Manchurian ports was no part of the deliberate policy of the Russian Government. It was precipitated by the seizure of Kiao-Chan and Shantung by Germany which took the Russian Foreign Office by surprise. It was hastily determined upon as a means of restoring the balance of power. The acquisition by another Power of the naval station at which Russian war vessels had anchored the previous year seemed a humiliation for Russia. There was also a rumour that Great Britain intended to occupy Port Arthur. As a matter of fact, British men of war proceeded there, and only withdrew on the remonstrance of Count Mouravieff. The occupation of Port Arthur entailed that of Talienwan, the port which the Japanese had made their base when wresting Port Arthur from China. On our part, there was no intention of occupying Wei-hai-Wei until the Russians, by acquiring two ports in the Bay of Pechili, obtained a dominating position in the North of China with regard to Pekin. There is some reason to believe that this move on our part was actuated by political considerations and the necessity for satisfying home opinion by some striking demonstration. There is no evidence whatever that Wei-hai-Wei was occupied at the instance of the naval or military experts. A Commission of Royal Engineers and naval officers were sent out after the occupation to report on its capabilities, which are none of the best. It cannot serve as a base for the defence of Pekin against a Russian force. The Russians will not dream of operating against the Chinese Capital from Port Arthur by sea. They are mainfestly anxious for the security of the two ports which have come into their possession very much *a l' improviste*. They are working night and day at the fortifications of Port Arthur, the garrison of which has been increased to 28,000 men. That force would be much more usefully employed as the *Grashdanin* points out, operating towards Pekin from the Russian frontier, where it would be entirely secure from any interference on the part of the British fleet. By the terms of the lease under which we have entered into possession of Wei-hai-Wei, Great Britain is bound to restore that fortified harbour to China if the Russian Foreign Office should withdraw from Port Arthur and Talienwan, the very course urged with so much candour and force by Prince Omtouski, who is the guiding spirit of Russian policy in those regions. Our Foreign Office would have an opportunity of getting rid of one white elephant, while Russia divested herself of two. If this step were taken, we should be in a much better position, when advocating the Open Door, which, *pace*, Lord Charles Beresford has not yet closed, though he is doing his best to close it.

An article in the Current *National Review* by the Rev. Gilbert Reid, an American missionary who has resided for many years in China, shows that the policy recently pursued by all the Powers, Great Britain included, is the very opposite of that on which the Western nations were formerly united. He says very truly, that ten years ago, every foreigner resident in China, whatever his nationality or his creed, would have repudiated the insinuation of planning the overthrow of the Chinese Government, the dismemberment of her territory, or any interference with her internal or political affairs. Now every one must admit that the autonomy of the Chinese Empire is threatened by foreign aggression. In justification of this it is asserted, that revolution is rampant, that the Chinese people long to be free from Manchu rule, and that it is the duty of foreign Powers to intervene and establish spheres of interest and spheres of influence, one having reference to commercial matters, and the other to political. Mr. Reid says, and very truly, that the Chinese are not ruled by foreigners; they are as much under Chinese rule as under Manchu, and though disaffection may exist, there is a racial patriotism which, as he expresses it, spurns the suggesstion of foreign interference in the Government of China. The Chinese have no objection to the Open Door; what they dread is that it will be made the pretext for foreign domination and the partition of the Empire. Mr. Reid holds, that for Great Britian to claim spheres of influence and thus close the Open Door is suicidal. But this is exactly what is being done. The croakers against Government negligence claim, that the only way to maintain British interests, is to retire from even the thought of an Open Door all over China. Forgetting it was England that took the lead in demanding a residence for Foreign Ministers in Pekin, the capital of the Empire, they now suggest that North China, including Pekin, should be handed over to Russia, before Russia so much as asks for it, so that Englishmen may have a sphere of influence for themselves in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. "It is folly to talk of open ports as well as an open country, if a sphere of influence is to exist. And what of the naval station of Wei-hai-Wei? Of the extension of Hong Kong to the Mainland? of the trade on the West River? Of the concession for mines in Shansi, and of the Burma railroad into Yunnan?" If we claim a fourth of China, it is not to be supposed that Germany will be content with the one province of Shantung, or that France will yield her claims on the West River and in Yunnan, and in point of fact to the south of the Yang-tse valley. Not only Germany, France and Russia, but Japan, the United States, and probably also Italy and Austria will claim their share. The respective spheres of influence will not be easily defined, The definition may give rise to a general conflagration. What then becomes of the Open Door?

THE week's mortality returns in Bombay have gone up by over a hundred deaths on the previous seven days—a hundred and twenty more than a fortnight ago. The equivalent rate per thousand per annum is 48·40, which providentially is smaller than it was for the corresponding period of last year—51·12. Plague deaths numbered 114 as compared with 61 a fortnight ago, and there has again been an increase in the deaths from nervous affections, diseases of the respiratory system; fatal cases of diarrhœa, dysentery cases also being more than usually numerous. Plague has been most prevalent again in the Northern division of the Fort, Byculla coming next in order with nine. It is fortunate we have a more than usually active district officer in this part of the city and one whose personal influence is so great that the people who are affected would go to hospital "to oblige him" rather than stay away and cause him displeasure. So marked is the sympathy between Lieutenant Strong and the people under his care, that the other day they opened a new hospital in his honour which they insisted upon calling after him, or leaving the work undone. At the same time taking the city throughout, of 123 cases between Saturday and Saturday, only 39 were removed to hospital, consequently 110 died. The majority of cases if removed to hospital, in time, recover. In almost every case treated in private houses death occurs. Untrained nursing is generally fatal, and even if it were not, the way of the patients' friends is to call a fresh doctor in case there is no recovery in an hour or two, and to try new treatment at any cost. With rapid changes in treatment there is small chance of the patient's pulling through. This might with advantage be firmly impressed upon a patient's friends.

Both in Bombay and the Mofussil preventive operations are still vigorously proseeuted. In the city 7374 houses were inspected, 252 of them being disinfected, and 43 evacuated. Three hundred and thirteen persons were inoculated, making a total of 26,191 persons. In the mofussil, from the returns we published the other day, it will be found that the plague shows a tendency to decrease. Evacuation and disinfection are being widely resorted to and inoculationf reely sought after. The remarkable experiences of Hubli are being repeated at Gadag. Among inoculated persons, there were no attacks and no deaths; among the uninoculated, twenty-five died out of forty patients. Thana district, which is nearest Bombay, recorded a slight increase in the period now reported upon by Mr. Wingate, ending the 9th instant. The disease showed a tendency to break out again in places that had been free from it. Kurla showed a slight improvement, eleven cases and six deaths being reported during the week. The Collector visited Kurla on the 5th and Bandora on the 6th December, and in the latter place found that a case had occurred that morning in the police lines. There were four cases and two deaths in Bandora during the week. Trombay reported seven cases and was completely evaculated. In Bassein, the disease broke out afresh for the third time with eleven cases and six deaths. Mr. Shepherd is on the spot supervising arrangements and the infected quarters are being evacuated. Seven cases occurred in Kalyan, mostly among the Mussulmans. In Mahim, there was a fresh outbreak for the second time in the village of Satpati, which is being evaquated. Dead rats were also found in two houses in Utan and Karai hamlet. The inmates have gone out into sheds and some of their neighbours have left. The Khandesh District reports twenty-five cases, and twenty deaths in the Jalgaon taluka near Bholana where plague prevailed last year. The people say they threw dead rats out of their houses before the people began to die quickly. The Assistant Collector Mr. Hatch is now on the spot directing operations. Ahmednagar reports the importation of cases from Thana by a man who went to buy "apta" leaves at Mharwadai.

Belgaum rejoices over a slight improvement, the majority of cases there now being in the suburbs of the town across the railway line. The introduction of plague into one of the villages in the Belgaum district is traced to a contact at Sindikurbet. People go to see their friends who are suffering and carry away infection with them. Bijapur has, it appears, been somewhat unfair to herself representing as plague simple fever cases. In Karwar district a Patel's son, age 10, who was residing at Bachanki, was removed to Majigeri and was living in a shed in the fields for about a week, got fever and a bubo on his thigh and died on the 26th November. A woman whose husband had died of plague in Dhundshi in the Bankapur Taluka of the Dharwar District stealthily went to Indur in the Mundgod Mahal during the night to fetch her daughter and passed one or two nights in the house of her relation there about a fortnight ago. Some two days after she had left, dead rats were found in the house, which was vacated by the inmates, who concealed the fact from the authorities. Dead rats were found in several houses in the neighbourhood afterwards. In one of these a woman, about 35 years old, developed symptoms of plague on the 3rd and died on the 5th December. The village was ordered to be vacated. Cutch is suffering, somewhat slightly at present, but it is difficult to say what may happen, as until Major Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, personally went to the scene of the outbreak, the people were reluctant to turn out of their houses. Now, however, the place is empty and the houses have been disinfected and lime-washed. Plague practically ceases where these practices are resorted to.

AN official memorandum on the cotton crop to-day issued shows, that the actuals are unlikely to come up to the Government estimates formed last October. The estimated production is now: Punjab, 1,66,707 bales; North-West Provinces, 1,89,668; Bengal, 18,074; Central Provinces, 1,13,072; Berar, 1,77,542; Bombay, 1,88,109; Madras, 1,27,000; and Central India, 2,36,739. The corresponding amounts last year were 2,23,947; 1,68,898; 20,423; 1,18,994; 1,85,965; 1,38,648; 81,000; and 1,81,819 bales respectively. The Hyderabad crop on the other hand is put at about the same as last year.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

LADY ELGIN's final meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund has been postponed to the 31st instant.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Friday, January 13th, the Stamps Act will probably be passed, as practically no objections have been raised to its provisions. Select Committees on various Bills that are under construction will be appointed.

THE *Gazette* on New Year's Day can scarcely be a large one, as vacancies in the two Indian Orders are not very numerous. There are two in the Star of India for Knights Grand Commanders, two for Knights Commanders and eight for Companions. In the India Empire there are 10 vacancies among the Knights Grand Commanders, three in the Knight Commanders and 24 in the Companions list.

COLONEL TURNER, R.E., has been appointed to succeed Colonel Arnott as Director-General of Indian Military Works.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE LUCK leaves Calcutta on Monday, on a visit of inspection to Darjeeling, returning again to Calcutta on Saturday the 31st.

MR. PEDLER, Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed Director of Public Instruction, vice Dr. Martin, who shortly retires.

LIEUTENANT E. C. LOCH, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General G. de C. Morton, C. B., Commanding Lahore District.

IT is understood that Mr. Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta, will officiate as Foreign Secretary when Sir W. Cunningham proceeds on furlough in April.

MR. Cox has been confirmed as Comptroller-General, vice Mr. Stepen Jacob. Mr. Meyer, Deputy Secretary, officiates as Financial Secretary until Mr. Risley arrives next month. Mr. Finlay, is returning to his appointment in April.

WE much regret to hear that after a considerable lapse of time, which once more led to the hope that plague had disappeared from the Punjab, two more cases have occurred at the town of Rahon in the Jullundur district.

THE Swat Moveable Column has returned to Khar and orders have been issued for the return of the Guides Infantry to Mardan, and the extra squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers to Nowshera. The 19th Punjab Infantry remains at Mardan for the present.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. E. MEIN, 6th Punjab Infantry, officiated as Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi District, in relief of Brevet-Colonel F. C. Burton, officiating as Colonel on the Staff, Rawalpindi, during the absence of Colonel Hammond, on leave.

THE following movements in modification of existing reliefs have been ordered: 5th Bengal Infantry to Bareilly; 12th Bengal Infantry to Alipore; the headquarters and six companies of the 43rd and 44th Gurkha Rifles, at Mokama and Manipur respectively, change places.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. G. GWATKIN, commanding the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Duff as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Duff leaves India to take up his new post at the War Office about the middle of January.

MR. H. J. COTTON's scheme for zemindari settlements in the Assam Valley tracts is now under the consideration of the Government of India. As Mr. Cotton himself is now in Calcutta, an opportunity will be afforded of consulting him personally as to the wording and details of his scheme.

MR. H. M. BIRD, now on furlough till the end of next year, has declined to return and succeed Mr. F. N. Wright, as Opium Agent at Benares. Mr. Wright, who retires from the post on the 15th January will, therefore, be succeeded by some other North-West Provinces Civilian.

ON the 13th December some Waziri raiders carried off eight camels from a mauza near Chapri in the Kurram. The militia post followed up the raiders into the hills between Chapri and Thal, and the raiders then fired on the sepoys who returned the fire, wounding one raider and recovering the camels.

THE statement which has been made that the Secretary of State has replied to the Government of India's despatch on land indebtedness in the Punjab, is incorrect. No reply is expected for some months, as the India Council are likely to consider the question with more than their usual deliberateness.

IT appears from a Budget Estimate which has just been issued, that the Madras Government collects an annual sum of Rs. 45,11,000 as "tributes from Native States." Mysore pays Rs. 35,00,000; Travancore Rs. 7,96,600; Cochin Rs. 2,00,100; the Laccadives Rs. 11,500; Bustar Rs. 2,000 and Jeypore Rs. 1,000.

NEWS has been received from the Burma-Chinese Boundary Commission showing that more work has been done already than during the whole of last cold weather, when Commissioner Liu was passively obstructive. This time the demarcation is being proceeded with in spite of the fact that he has no instructions from Pekin.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Mr. J. Frizelle on the 20th instant, the following changes are made in the Punjab Chief Court:—Mr. W. O. Clark to be Chief Judge; Mr. T. G. Walker to be confirmed as a Judge; Messrs. J. A. Anderson and F. A. Robertson to be 1st and 2nd temporary Additional Judge respectively.

AMONG the witnesses to be examined by the plague Commission in Calcutta will be Mr. Griesbach of the Geological Department, the object being to show what geological strata underlie the areas most affected by the disease As the plague has been virulent alike over the Deccan trap and over alluvial soils, it seems improbable that any scientific conclusion of particular value will be deduced.

THE following amusing notification appears in the last *Fort Saint George Gazette*:—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the punishment of whipping in the case of a person under 16 years of age shall be inflicted on the posterior with a light rattan. The person undergoing punishment being so secured as to preclude the possibility of the rattan falling on any other part of the body.

WITH regard to the arival of the Tibetan official in Sikkim, it appears that the Lhasa authorities expressed a desire that one of their representatives should 'walk" the frontier as their phrase goes. The Indian Government had no objection to this, but it really matters very little what is done, as the border line runs for The most part along ranges of enormous height. The tibetan officer will be treated with all consideration during his stay in India.

WITH a view to affording Colonial artists an opportunity of introducing their work to the notice of the Mother Country, the Editor of the Studio, the well-known Magazine of Fine and Applied Art (5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London), is offering prizes for a competition open exclusively to artists and art students residing in the British Colonies and dependencies. Particulars of the conditions of the Competition will be found in the December number of the Magazine.

WE hear that the witnesses in the Sirdar Gurdia Singh case, who in the preliminary enquiry gave evidence against him and subsequently, when the investigation was conducted by the Commission appointed by Government, denied their statements, are now being prosecuted under Section 163 of the Indian Penal Code for giving false evidence. This should teach the people a salutary lesson not only to be careful of what they say, but to stick to what they have once had recorded in the presence of a Magistrate or in Police proceedings

SINCE the 20th there has been one fresh case of plague and two deaths in the Rawals-quarters at Rahon. The cordon was removed on the morning of the 20th, but had to be again posted at 3 p.m. the same day, greatly to the astonishment and disgust of the people. The infected mohalla is in the middle of the town, and the cases occurred in the houses of Mussulmans, the mohalla being some distance from that which returned to their houses on the 14th. Rain has begun, though it is not yet heavy, and it is distinctly unfortunate for the wretched towns people to be turned out at this cold and inclement season of the year, but of course that cannot be helped.

THE *C. and M. Gazette* writes:—"One of the causes of complaint which, as we recently stated, the British residents in Kabul have against the Amir, is his treatment of them in money matters. For instance, we now hear that Mr. Martin, who was supposed to have willingly taken up service with the Amir, really went to Kabul with his firm's accounts, in order to get them paid. Once in the Amir's clutches he was kept there, and as Mr. Martin has the original invoices with him it will be easy enough for the Amir to seize and suppress them, if he feels so inclined. The firm's claims are supposed to be between £18,000 and £20,000 sterling. Altogether we should advise Europeans who desire quiet life to have as little as possible to do in business dealings with the Amir of Afghanistan."

THE Amir of Kabul has communicated with the Government of India regarding the Waziri raids into Afghan territory. He naturally expects the British authorities to check these incursions, just as on our part we expect the local Afghan officials to prevent attacks similar to that made on a party of unarmed coolies in the Tochi Valley. In each case the business of keeping tribesmen in check is far from an easy one. The Amir, by the way, has now only three Europeans in Kabul—Mr. Frank Martin, of Martin and Co., and the two Bavarian glass-makers who went up to ply their trade in Afghanistan. They are said to have been put in charge of the arms factory, and it would be interesting to know whether they will please His Highness in their new role. It certainly seems undesirable that foreigners should hold such a position in Kabul.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—Your leader on Bishops et 'hoc genus omne" reminds me of an incident which occurred very many years ago to one of that fraternity who was much addicted to whist. The party consisted of the old Duke of Cleveland, well-known for the strength of his language, the Bishop abovementioned, and two others, one of whom was my relative and told me the story. In the drawing-room where they played were some ladies, one of whom had been doing her best with the piano. The Bishop, mild man, remarked to the Duke that the noise of the piano somewhat interfered with his calculations in the game. Just then the music ceased, and the Duke in his usual loud voice audibly answered, "Yes, as you say, my Lord Bishop, they do make a d—d noise with that piano!"

THE export trade of Calcutta by sea for the month of November was not satisfactory, there being a total decline of over eighteen per cent. in total value. The marked falling off in exports of raw jute has been the cause of the decline for the month. Only 1,229,382 cwt. were shipped as compared with three millions cwt. in November, 1897, the decrease in value exceeding one crore. For the past six months exports of this staple have been less than in the previous year, the falling off for the year reaching the large total of nearly three millions cwt. Exports of raw

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, has been instructed to negotiate with America for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, preparatory to the conclusion of a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the Nicaragua Canal.

The American Commissioners estimate the cost of the Canal at 139,000,000 dollars.

DISTURBANCES IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

NATIVE AUTHORITIES HELPLESS.

DEC. 24.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Hankow telegraphs that the disturbances in the Yangtse Valley are increasing, and that the native authorities are helpless to restore order.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE SPANISH PREMIER.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, is suffering from pulmonary catarrh, and his condition is causing anxiety.

Spanish stocks are falling.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. CHINA.

NEW ENQUIRY EXPLAINED.

Replying to the request of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for information as to the grounds for ordering a re-hearing of the enquiry into the stranding of the s. s. China, the Board of Trade says that in the original inquiry at Aden there was an important departure from the statutory obligation that the court should constitute as assessors two persons having experience of the Merchant Service, and also that the Board's attention has been called from several quarters to the alleged injustice done to the second officer of the China.

FRENCH RAILWAYS IN INDO-CHINA.

The French Senate has passed the Bill for the Indo-Chinese Railways Loan.

AMERICAN POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

An American warship has been ordered to take possession of Wake Island in the Pacific.

A CABLE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

DEC. 23.

Wake Island in the Pacific, which America is about to take possession of, will be utilized as a station for the projected cable between America and the Philippines.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

DEC. 24.

Russia has declined the United States terms for the loan of eighteen million sterling.

THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH THE POLICE.

It is understood that the Anti-Anarchist Conference has agreed to establish an International Police Bureau to facilitate direct communication between the police of all countries, and has also formulated a series of proposals for legislation.

THE UITLANDERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

EUROPEAN SHOT.

DEC. 25.

Great indignation has been aroused among the Uitlanders at Johannesburg owing to the shooting of a European, named Edgar, by a Boer policeman who has been released on trifling bail.

A mass meeting has been organised and a petition to H. M. the Queen is being prepared.

SCUFFLE WITH THE BOERS.

LATER.

The meeting of Britishers at Johannesburg in connection with the shooting of a European led to a scuffle with the Boers in which sticks were freely used, but order was finally restored.

The streets are now patrolled by mounted police.

The meeting adopted a petition to the Queen praying for justice.

THE TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DEC. 26.

The policeman charged with shooting a European in Johannesburg, who is a Boer, named Jones, has been re-arrested and will be kept in prison until his trial.

The "Times" in discussing the matter does not expect that any serious political trouble will arise from the incident for the present, but says it is idle to shut our eyes to the chronic dangers due to the present system of Government in the Transvaal.

THE RELATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Consequent upon an exchange of letters between their Majesties the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph, an Austrian official communique explains away Count Thun's speech in the Reichsrath on the 1st instant.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DEC. 25.

The Transvaal Government has suspended till the 1st February next the proclamation expelling Asiatic traders from towns in the Transvaal.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Owing to the recent German expulsion of Russian subjects it is reported at St. Petersburgh that Russia intends to retaliate by expelling Germans, many of whom make fortunes in Russia.

PLAGUE ON A B. I. STEAMER.

The s. s. Golconda has landed a man suffering from a mild form of plague at Plymouth, and the vessel has been allowed to proceed to London.

The patient, who is an officer of the British India Steamship Company, has been isolated.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, Dec. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. to-day.

BOXING CONTEST AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

In a Glove Contest to-night, under the patronage of the General Commanding the presidency for a cup valued at Rs. 250, Sergeant Butler of the Gloucesters (heavy weight champion of the Mediterranean), knocked out Corporal Gibbons, 9th Mountain Battery (champion Bengal Presidency) in five rounds.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

Dr. Scully, Assistant Medical Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraphs, Persia, goes on one year's furlough.

Lieutenant Farewell, Indian Marine, goes on one year's sick leave.

Mr. H. S. Pilkinston to be Post Offices Superintendent, Persian Gulf Division.

MAJOR-GENERAL TYLER.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Major-General Tyler leaves Ahmedabad on the 2nd January, inspecting Hinjouri Artillery practice camp between 4th and 12th; Jubbulpore, 14th to 19th; Aden on the 26th, arriving at Calcutta on the 7th February.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

CHRISTMAS HANDICAP.

Scaredale	1
Hughie	2
Baldric	3

Time—1 min. 4 1-5 sec.

DEALERS' PLATE.

Durator	1
Memory	2
Granite	3

Time—1 min. 18 2-5 sec.

ECLIPSE PONY STAKES.

Not Yet	1
Screen	2
Southcourt	3

Time—1 min. 21 4-5 sec.

VICEROY'S CUP.

Vanitas	1
Keenan	2
Leonidas	3
Cinderella	4

Won easily. Totalisator paid 45 on winner. Time—3 min. 5 3-5 sec.

CALCUTTA STAKES.

Kelso	1
Caulin	2
Mowis	3

Time—1 min. 30 2-5 sec.

PAVILION STAKES.

Brave-himyar	1
Soveral	2
Vatersay	3

There was a quiet gathering and fine weather. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant Governor were present.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

The Trial Stakes yesterday, was won by Vanitas with Moth second, and Coolalta, third. The other starters were Leonidas, Keenan, Gluten, Spray, Vedetta, Courallie, and Fortunatus.

In the Ellenborough Stakes Cherry got home first from Simon and Blazon.

The latest betting on the Cup is: 3 to 1 Vanitas and Keenan, 5 to 1 Leonidas and Gluten, 8 to 1 Cherry and Vedetta, 10 to 1 Redavin and Sprightly, 12 to 1 Tom, and 25 to 100 to the others.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION IN CALCUTTA.

The members of the Plague Commission arrived at Calcutta yesterday morning. The date of the first sitting of the Commission is not yet settled.

TEN SEPOYS INJURED.

An Emeute occurred at Edwardesabad on the 24th instant, in which ten sepoys were hurt.

LIEUT.-COL J. F. WILLIAMSON.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Williamson, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been selected for increased pay.

BALKRISHNA HARI CHAPEKAR ARRESTED.

POONA, Dec. 23.

There seems lillte doubt that the police have caught Balkrishna Hari Chapekar who assisted his brother in the commission of the murders on the night of the Jubilee. He has been arrested by M Stevenson, Assistant Inspector General of Police, Nizam's Dominions. Steps will probably be taken for the extradition of Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, who will be brought to Poona and tried in the local courts there, as soon as the necessary orders have been issued.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, POONA.

It is reported that Colonel Barlow from the Punjab is coming to Poona to occuyy the post of assistant Adjutant General, vacated by Brigadier General Curties, on appointment to the Bangalore District.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Dec. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Hardwick Hall arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay this morning.

Mail steamer Bengal, from Bombay, arrived.

DEC. 25.

Mail steamer Himalaya, from Aden, arrived last night.

HONGKONG, Dec. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 24.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, Dec. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Dec. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	92 5-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8d

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th December, 1898.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	27
Teheran	25	2	p.m.	...	16
Suez	26	2	35 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 26th December 1898

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	...	7
" Karachi	...	46	...	4
" Madras	...	25	...	3

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framji Hormusji & Co's cotton circular, dated Hongkong Dec. 9, reads:—Barring some sales of approved spinnings of No. 20 at a decline of 1 dol. to 2 dol. from previous rates, and barring also some forward sales alleged as effected at a decline of well nigh 2 dol. by a large native importer, no very material feature as to any very extensive transactions has transpired during the past fortnight. On the contrary, it has been a period of great dulness on the whole, and dealers, seeing heavy arrivals of 10,500 bales during the interval, have been confining their attention to the question of unloading themselves of their previous purchases in the country markets, in which direction owing to stringency of money in the interior they have not been able to do much, and have consequently kept themselves very much in the background in the market here. The decline in prices of American and Indian cotton has also been a guiding element for the latter course, and consequently the waiting policy for a decline in values of yarn more than anything else has been evident. Sales against these heavy odds, have but reached the figure of 3,500 bales made up of

2,000 bales of No. 20 sold at dol. 80 to dol. 84 and dol. 82 to dol. 92				
150	" " " 16	"	78 to	83 and 86
350	" " " 12	"	67 to	77 and 80
950	" " " 10	"	63 to	78 and dol. 85 1-2
50	" " " 8	"	73 to	76 1-2

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals as mentioned above, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,500 bales—at 61,000 bales consisting of:—

25,000 bales of No. 20		15,500 bales of No. 10	
10,000	do do 16	500	do do 3
8,500	do do 12	500	do do 6

Japanese spinnings have also been very much under the spell of quietude, and a decline of dol. 1 to dol. 1½ in values has even failed to induce transactions over 400 bales of Nos. 20 and 16 at dols. 84 to dols. 87 and dols. 84½ to dols. 88 respectively. Exchange on India having had a very even course during the fortnight, has not any way told on the market, and closes to-day at Rs. 145½ wire and Rs. 146 post.

In Shanghai also, buyers have been very apathetic, and even a decline of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 in values has not led to much of a business, and almost all counts have remained very much neglected. Re-sales of low counts by native speculators at a heavy sacrifice have been more the feature than any direct purchases from importers. The nearness of the probable departures of the last steamers for the northern Ports for the season has also failed to induce business, analogous causes being a deterrent in that market as in Hongkong. Irrespective of re-sales, sales of Indian descriptions total 3,500 bales as against 1,000 bales Japanese and 600 bales local. Those of Indian descriptions comprise about:

1,255 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 60·75 to Tls 64·50					
143	do.	16	do.	61	to " 63
120	do.	12	do.	59·50	to " 60·75
1,972	do.	10	do.	50	to " 60

leaving unsold stock at 25,000 bales. Japanese and local spinnings were sold as follows:—

Japanese No. 20 at Tls. 62·50 to 64·50					
"	"	16	"	62	" 63·75
Local	"	16	"	62·25	" 64·50
"	"	14	"	58·25	" 60·50
"	"	12	"	57	" 59
"	"	10	"	57·50	

Exchange on India, as on the 5th instant, has been advised at Rs. 201 wire and Rs. 201 1-2 post.

In Japan there is extreme quietude, and previous rates are only nominally quoted. The question of shutting night work altogether is now seriously engaging the attention of mill-owners.

THE BOMBAY KHOTI BILL.

The Khoti Bill, which is now before the Bombay Legislative Council, writes a contemporary, is a measure designed for dealing with the difficulties and confusion, which have arisen in connection with the "khoti" tenures, obtaining in the Ratnaghiri district of the Western Presidency. These tenures are of ancient origin, and some of them date back to the period of the Bijapur Kings, when grants of land were made to Mahomedans, Mahrattas and others. Under this system the khot, who occupies the position of middle man between the Government and the cultivator, holds himself responsible for the payment of the assessment on the area comprised within his grant, and to the present day a great many villages in the Ratnaghiri district are held under this tenure. During the earlier periods of this century the khots were wealthy men, who had laid out capital on their holdings; while their tenants were deeply involved and much indebted to them. In 1839 the Bombay Government endeavoured to ascertain the relative rights of khots and tenants, and matters become so bad that in 1851, with a view to legislation, it was decided to make a survey recording the rights of occupancy tenants. These latter were extremely impoverished; a labour tax was exacted from them and they had no inducement to improve their lands, as the khots alone benefited by such improvements. The Survey Act of 1865 contained the terms of the Settlement; and the district was subsequently settled under its provision. Money rates were substituted for payments in kind, and an attempt was made to define the relations of khots and tenants. Both parties however were strongly opposed to the settlement, the system of money payments having estranged the tenants. The discontent became so marked that in 1874 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question; and from 1877 to 1880 a settlement was carried out after the assembled villagers in each case had been personally interrogated. The Khot Act, I of 1880, legalised these settlements. All extra cesses were now abolished, and the relations between khots and tenants were placed upon a more satisfactory footing. The khots continued to pay the assessments of the villages for which they were responsible; and pocketed the difference between the assessment and the rents they levied from their tenants. A special Khoti Settlement Officer was appointed under the Act, and it was his duty to fix the amount of rent payable to the khot by the tenant. The decisions of this officer were final, with certain specified exceptions, which could be upset by Civil Courts. Even the Bombay Government had no right to interfere with them. Matters seemed to progress smoothly enough under the new arrangements till 1890-93, when a survey was made of the Devgad taluq of the Ratnaghiri district, with the consequence that the assessment was much enhanced. On the other hand the special Khoti Settlement Officer retained the rents payable by the tenants to the khots at the original figures and in many cases even reduced them. It thus happened that in several instances the khots had to pay an assessment to Government which was in excess of the rents which they received from their tenants and they were confronted with the alternatives of either holding their villages at a loss or of relinquishing them. The Bombay Government on being appealed to, admitted that with the enhanced assessment on the one side and the stationary or diminished rentals on the other the khots had been placed in an unhappy position; but it was urged that under the Act of 1880 the Government had no power to interfere with the decisions of the special Settlement Officer, fixing the amount of the tenants' rents. As can be imagined considerable difficulties and confusion arose from this state of affairs; and it became practically impossible to work the Khoti Act now in operation. The new Bill is intended to obviate these difficulties and to evolve some sort of order from the existing chaos. The deficiency in the power of Government to interfere is made good; and with regard to the settlement of the Devgad taluq, above referred to, the Bill is to have retrospective effect. Provison is also made for preventing further difficulties. Moreover the specifications and decisions of the Settlement Officer are to be made public, so that those concerned may be afforded an early opportunity of knowing how they stand.

In Saturday's issue of the Allahabad Gazette the Government of the N. W. Provinces bids farewell to Colonel F. V. Corbett, R. E. Chief Engineer and head of the Irrigation Department, with a well-deserved expression of thanks for the services he has rendered over a period that goes back for nearly 32 years. Posted to the Provinces as an Assistant Engineer in 1867, Lieutenant Corbett did good work during the famine of 1869, when he was employed in relief works in the Moradabad district. Here it was that he was struck with the idea of utilising the milk of derelict goats for the nourishment of deserted infants. The story of his success in baby-farming is ancient and now almost forgotten history, but the threads of it will be found woven into Mr. Kipling's tale of "William the Conqueror." It is however in the direction of measures for preventing rather than for relieving famine that most of Colonel Corbett's subsequent work lay. During the period of his service the efforts of the Irrigation Department raised the ared Irrigable from the Canals of the N.-W. Provinces from under a million to over three million acres, while the canal revenue has grown from under 20 lakhs to over a crore of rupees. In this great engineering and financial achievement Colonel Corbett, as the Government Resolution testifies, has borne a prominent part; while the period of his Chief Engineership in control of the canals has been marked by unfailing energy and devotion to duty, combined with thoughtfulness for the officers of the Department and for the people whose interests its operation touched. In the course of his long connection with the Provinces, Colonel Corbett has made a host of friends here, of whom many have preceded him home, but many also remain to regret his departure. With them we may join in the hope, often heard expressed within the last few days, that there may be more coming like him.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

The final report on the winter rice crop in Bengal reads:—

1. Character of the season.—The character of the season up to September last was described in the first forecast of the winter rice crop, issued on the 5th of October. In April, the rainfall was somewhat deficient over the whole of Bengal proper, was normal in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and slightly above the normal in Orissa. In May, it was a little below the average in almost all parts of these Provinces. In June, the rainfall was abundant in Bengal proper and Chota Nagpur, and was evenly distributed. In Bihar and Orissa, it was in defect. In July, it was generally below the normal, and, in August, in excess of the normal everywhere, excepting parts of North Bengal and North Bihar, where rain was wanted at that time for transplantation. In September, excessive rain fell throughout all parts of these provinces excepting Orissa, where the deficiency interfered with the work of transplantation. The falls were heaviest in Bihar and North Bengal. There was a small excess in Lowar Bengal, and a moderate excess in Chota Nagpur. As already reported in the preliminary forcast, this abnormal rain caused high floods in several parts of Bihar, but the demage done has not been so great as was feared in October last. Although the crop in low-lying lands suffered seriously, outside the submerged tracts and on high lands, the heavy rain was of actual benefit. In October, less than the normal rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and more than normal elsewhere. In November, there was practically no rain, only a few slight showers being received in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Puri. This has been favourable to harvesting operations. Damage was done by grasshoppers in Midnapore, the extent of which is noted in the Provincial statement appended to this note. Insect pests appeared in Backergunge and Balasore, but they do not appear to have done much injury.

Area cultivated.—The normal area under winter rice was shown in the forecast of October last to amount to 31,195,600 acres. This area was arrived at partly from a consideration of the areas sown during the past five years and partly from figures obtained by special enquiry. Further revision has been made since, by the District Officers of the 24 Parganas, Champaran Cuttack, in consequence of which, the normal area for the Province now stands at 30,967,000 acres as shown in column 5, page 14 of the appended statements. No alterations have been made in last year's area, but revised figures for this year's area have been received from Rajshahi, Faridpur, Tippera and Champaran, and the area under cultivation this year for the whole Province is now estimated at 31,944,400 acres, against 31,815,500 acres estimated to have been cultivated last year. The increase in cultivation is due, as explained in the first forecast, to seasonable weather and to the cultivation of winter rice in preference to jute.

Character of the crop.—In the forecast of October last, the winter rice crop was roughly estimated by this Department as a 95 per cent. crop. It was doubtful at the time how far the floods of September had injured the crop. It would now appear that the damage done has been confined to comparatively small areas and has not in any way affected the Province as a whole. In fact, the heavy rain of September and the good weather of October have done much good to the rice crop in many parts of these Provinces. The local officers of no fewer than 20 districts now anticipate a higher outturn than was looked for at the time of the first forecast, while 11 officers have made no change in their estimates and 14 have reduced them. Of the 45 districts of these Provinces, 18 districts report crops above the normal (100 per cent. crop), 7 districts report normal crops, 19 districts crops between 75 per cent. and 100 per cent., and only one district, viz. Muzaffarpur (where the crop was much damaged by flood water) reports a crop (54 per cent.) less than 75 per cent. It seems therefore, that the prospects of the crop have been favourably affected by the weather of the past three months, and that an outturn somewhat in excess of the normal may be expected. I have accordingly estimated the crop at 105 per cent. The outturn last year, as shown in column 8, page 14 of the Provincial statement annexed hereto, amounted to 97 per cent., and this crop was reaped over a slightly smaller area than that shown in present year.

Gross outturn.—Accepting 105 per cent. as the best estimate for this year, the gross outturn of cleaned winter rice for the Province will amount to 309,642,300 cwts. against 340,101,200 cwts., the yield for last year produced from a 97 per cent. crop.

BENGAL BHADOI.

The final report on the bhadoi crops in Bengal 1898 is as follows:—

Explanatory.—Estimates of area and outturn of all the bhadoi food and non-food crops are furnished in this report. The food crops, of which bhadoi paddy, maize and millets are the most important, occupy 31 per cent. of the total bhadoi area, the remainder being occupied by non-food crops, which include jute, indigo and cotton.

Character of the season.—In April, the rainfall was deficient over the whole of Bengal proper; it was nearly normal in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and a little in excess of the normal in Orissa. In May, it was slightly in defect in almost all parts of these Provinces. In June, it was above the average in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and below the average in Bihar and Orissa. In July, it was generally below the normal. In August, on the other hand, it was in excess everywhere, excepting in parts of North Bengal and North Bihar. In September, it was heavier and more continues than usual. All parts of these Provinces except Orissa received an excess of rain in this month. The heaviest falls were in Bihar and North Bengal, where floods damaged the crops in large areas to some extent. In October, Bihar and Chota Nagpur received less than the normal rain and all the other Divisions received more than the normal. In November, there was little or no rain.

Area cultivated.—No alterations have been made by District Officers in the revised figures of normal areas as given in the preliminary bhadoi forecast of September last, except in the case of Purnea where the Collector has slightly modified his figures. Figures showing the areas cultivated this year and last have been slightly modified in some cases. The district returns now appended to this note show an area of 16,182,800 acres under all bhadoi crops this year as compared with 16,209,300 acres estimated to have been cultivated in these crops last year. The increase, amounting to 80,500 acres or 5 per cent., is only nominal. Taking bhadoi food crops and bhadoi non-food crops separately, the former show an increase this year of 281,300 acres over the corresponding area last year, and the latter, decrease of 200,800 acres. This result, as pointed out in the preliminary forecast, is mainly due to the cultivation of paddy this year on lands hitherto sown with jute.

Character of the crops.—The appended returns show that 14 districts report better crops than those estimated in September last, while in 11 districts the crops have not proved so good as was anticipated. In the remaining 20 districts, the estimates of September remain unchanged. The floods of September last did much damaged to the bhadoi crops in Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts of North Bihar, where over an area of 1,805,200 acres, the estimate of outturn has been reduced by 40 per cent. A smaller reduction of estimates on account of floods has also been made in Burdwan, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Jessore, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Monghyr, while, it is now reported from Midnapore, that the damage done by grasshoppers to the bhadoi paddy crop was confined to a small area of about 17 square miles in the Chandrakone thana.

These adverse circumstances have been more than compensated for, however, by the improvement in the outturn of many important districts, such as Dinajpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Hazaribagh, and the final crop for Bengal generally may be estimated at 94 per cent.

SIR R. TEMPLE ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER

Sir Richard Temple lectured on Dec 8 at the Royal United Service Institution on "The Present Situation on the Indian Frontier" Lieutenant-General Lord Methuen presided and among those present were Lord Chelmsford, Sir E. Ommanney, Sir N. Bowden Smith, Sir E. Thackeray, General Drysdale, Sir J. Ross, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Holden (secretary). Sir Richard Temple divided his lecture into two parts, first considering the question of the frontier proper and then that of the conduct of Russia regarding it. Discussing the position of the Amir of Afghanistan, he said that he was always wobbling in his mind. Generally the Amir saw that our star was in the ascendant, but there was no doubt that the Russian prestige had increased enormously in Central Asia, and when he thought of that he might be inclined towards Russia. No one could read the heart of an Afghan—of all hearts it was the hardest to read—nevertheless the Amir must obviously follow his own interest. He must know that in the next war between Russia and England he would be invaded, and the question with him was whether he could depend upon our protection. He hoped we had given the Amir the fullest assurance in that respect. He heped he had received an absolute unreserved assurance that if he was attacked by Russia in consequence of his conduct towards us he would be supported with the whole weight of the British Army. After an exhaustive exposition of the strategical situation the lecturer expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for the Russians to invade the Queen's Empire in India.

Jane Cakebread, who, according to official records, had been convicted 231 times for drunkenness, died on Dec. 3 in Claybury Lunatic Asylum.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

THE QUEEN AND THE SOUDAN WOUNDED.

Throughout her long and eventful reign, rich with the victories of war as well as those of peace, Her Majesty has invariably manifested a large-hearted and womanly—almost motherly—sympathy with thegallant fellows who have been wounded in fighting for Queen and Country. So it was only natural, although at her venerable age she might well have been excused from taking a long journey on a winter's day from Windsor to the edge of Southampton Water, that she should travel to Metley to visit, in the hospital there, the maimed heroes who have returned from the smashing of the dervishes. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holsteen, while the Sirdar, who was to introduce the wounded soldiers to their sovereign, travelled by the same train. At Netley there was a goodly crowd, but not so great a one as might have been expected seeing that the Sirdar as well as the Queen was to be present. Gen. Sir Charles Baker Russell, commandant of the Southern District, and Col. Creagh received her Majesty. A guard of honor was drawn up of boys from Mr. Hoare's trainingship Mercury, with their band. One little chap named Griffin presented the Queen with a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. While this was proceeding the Sirdar, in the undress uniform of a major-general, hurried away with other officers, resplendent in brilliant uniforms and waving plumes. The crowd cheered him lustily.

HER MAJESTY AT NETLEY HOSPITAL.

"The principal entrance to the hospital was decorated with trophies of shields and flags with the Geneva and St. John of Jerusalem crosses, and the steps were covered with a long sloping platform covered with red baize and banked with flowers. Here her Majesty was met by Major-General Nash and other officers of the institution, together with Miss Norman, daughter of Sir Henry Norman, and superintendent of the Army Nursing Corps, who afterwards was the Queen's particular attendant round the hospital. In the long lower corridor, which is more than a quarter of a mile in length, the Soudan convalescents were drawn up in line, every man dressed in the hospital uniform, a loose light blue garb with a neat red tie, and each holding his card or register of his name and injury. These were mostly fever or debility cases. First stood 20 men of the 21st Lancers, then Royal Artillerymen, then the Guards. Next her Majesty visited six wards in the medical division, which were decorated with chrysanthemums and other flowers, and, after that, was taken up in the lift to the surgical division. Then she visited six wards, having her chair wheeled by her Indian attendant up to several of the bed-sides that she might speak to the sufferers. Among these were Private Logan, of the Seaforth Highlanders, and Private Martin and Bambrook, of the Lincoln, who showed her the bullets which had laid them low; and Sergt Freeman, whose nose and upper lip were slashed off by a Dervish's two-handed sword. Staff sergt Benson and Private Davidson, both of the Army Medical Corps, the latter of whom was shot down while carrying away a wounded comrade, came in for special honour for having won the Distinguished Conduct medal, which her Majesty herself pinned on their coats. Afterwards, the Sirdar again went the round of the men, handing to them—as he had no time to pin them on—the medals they had won at Atbara and Omdurman, of which he distributed 180.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON LECTURES LORD ROSEBERY.

"Birds in their little nests agree," according to a sage authority, and in this, as in much else, the wise and callow youngsters differ from politicians, however they—the politicians, not the birds—may occasionally plume themselves on presenting what they are pleased to call, with swelling bosoms "a united joint to the common foe." So it comes to pass that as soon as the Fashoda affair is past, when Lord Rosebery backed up the Government, he is taken to task by the Secretary for India, and lectured in quite a paternal, not to say pedagogaic fashion. The cause was a difference of opinion, and the lecture was delivered in public, at Glasgow. Lord Rosebery had, the other day, attributed to the disturbing influence of the Penjdeh incident the fatal delay in the Gordon relief expedition. In addressing the Scottish Primrose League, Lord George Hamilton referred to Lord Rosebery's statement, that the Gordon tragedy was largely due to the complications which the Government at that time had with a northern Power. Lord Rosebery, he said, implied that if these complications had not existed Gordon might have been saved and the Soudan been then retaken and placed under the authority of the Egyptian Government. Lord Rosebery put forward this contention in perfect good faith, but it was wholly incorrect. There were serious complications with Russia, no doubt, in 1885, but the incident which led to them did not occur until three months after Khartoum had fallen and Gordon been murdered, and the expedition which the Government of the day had sent to his rescue started many more months before this incident. It was not complications with a foreign Power that had prevented the then Government from sending timely relief to Gordon. It was the unfortunate speeches which had been made in Midlothian, and in which a strong and vigorous foreign policy had been previously denounced. Commenting upon this, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"So that this explanation of the ineptitude of the Gladstone Cabinet of 1885 will not do at all. Also, we have not forgotten the vote of censure which was moved in the Commons when the Soudan reclamatory expedition was projected. Lord Rosebery has, apparently; perhaps he is ashamed of it, and he needs be. His present support of the foreign policy of the Government is patriotic and politically generous. It would be more complete if he ackhowledged frankly the error of 1885, instead of inventing a lame excuse for it.

ENGLAND, INDIA, AND THE TRANSAVAL.

Considerable difference of opinion exists with regard to the true "inwardness" of Sir Alfred Milner's visit to England, but there are good reasons for believing that one of the questions which Mr. Chamberlain is discussing with him is the treatment accorded to British Indian subjects, both in our South African colonies and the Transvaal. That the question is a pressing one is indicated by the fact that in a telegram just received from Johannesburg it is stated that the Transvaal Government has now published a notice regarding Indians and other Asiatics to reside and trade in specified locations on and after 1st January next. The Transvaal High Court had already decided to this effect with the result of calling forth a protest from British Indian merchants in Johannesburg, a copy of whose petition was sent to Mr. Chamberlain by Sir William Wedderburn, M.P. In acknowledging its receipt, the Colonial Secretary wrote that he was "about to consult on the subject with Sir Alfred Milner, who is now on his way to this country." Mr. Chamberlain's action in this matter will be closely watched, and it will be interesting to see whether he is strong enough, backed by the London Convention, to make Oom Paul "sit up" at last. There may be some doubt—for even our own statesmen are not wholly agreed upon it—as to the exact significance of our Suzerainty over the South African Republic, but Mr. Chamberlain seems to have made his meaning perfectly clear in his own despatch of September 4, 1895. In that despatch he says:—"I reserve to myself the liberty, later on, to make friendly representations to the South African Republic as to those traders, and possibly to invite that Government to consider whether, when once its legal position has been made good, it would not be wise to review the situation from a new point of view and decide whether it would not be better in the interest of its own burghers to treat the Indians more generously, and to free itself from even the appearance of countenancing a trade jealousy which I have some reason to believe does not emanate from the governing class in the Republic."

"TRAITORS IN THE PUNJAB."

In a short article under the above heading the *Globe* deals in trenchant and severe terms with those whom it accuses of stirring up rebellion against the Government of India. If he accusation which it brings forward can be proved and if the stream of sedition can be traced to its fountainheads, there should be neither difficulty nor hesitation in administering a summary and salutary lesson to the guilty. The article is well worth quoting in full. "When the Mad Fakir and other fanatical Mullahs preach jihad against the Government of India," says the *globe*, "one point which must always be borne in mind is that these firebrands are kept alight by extraneous assistance. Last year's experience showed that the tribesmen had been induced to believe that the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Mahomedans of the Punjaub were ready to join with them in smashing the authority of the Government of India on the frontier. Leaflets have now been printed in India, and distributed across the frontier, mostly to Mullahs, with the object of stirring up the smouldering embers of fanaticism at the first fitting opportunity. Some of these leaflets have fallen into the hands of our officers, and it is to be hoped that they will be able to trace the guilty parties. It is hard enough to have to keep peace in a difficult borderland among tribes who to-day will be peacefully accepting rupees for their work as labourers or carriers, and to-morrow may be stirred by some wave of fanaticism to clamour for blood, without finding that rogues on our side of the frontier are engaged in ringing these undesirable changes of feeling. The old maxim of cui bono? applied in this case, naturally points the finger of suspicion to the native contractors in our frontier cities. To these men a campaign means sudden wealth: and if they see their way to bring a campaign about by the cheap distribution of inflammatory handbills among the tribes on the other side of the frontier, is it likely that they will refrain? There are always, too, fanatical spirits to be found in the Punjaub willing to undertake such risks as there may be in taking this pestilential literature across the border and placing it in the right hands. When, therefore, the printed news spreads, say, in Swat, that the Ameer, the Czar, and all the Kings of the world have agreed to suppress the British Government, and the Mad Mullah suddenly arises to promise a share of Paradise to every man of Swat who will take part in winning the first victory, can we blame the ignorant villagers if they insist once more upon courting the inevitable disaster of military punishment?

THE AIRS OF BRITISH TRADERS.

In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, there is an important article which repeats once again a valuable lesson which the British trader has impressed him upon times without number, but appears amazingly unwilling to take to heart. The writer hammers home the hard fact—and it has surely been done nine hundred and ninety nine times already—that British trade, formerly without a rival, is now meeting with "cunning foreign competition on every hand," and that our trade suffers because our commercial men are neglecting customers. Then the writer proceeds to say:—"British goods are the best in the world; no one doubts it. But they are also often the dearest. That is, the initial cost is great, though in the long run it may pay. But many customers, our Consuls point out far and near, don't care about what 'pays in the long run'—often they cannot afford to; they want cheap goods, no matter if they are inferior. It is a trouble, however, to make the cheaper goods and put two classes of goods on the markets; and the British trader will not take it. The orders in new markets, where trade has to be pushed to gain a footing, often small at first; and small orders are much more trouble than large ones. So, in spite of the truism that small beginnings are no criterion of the magnitude of ultimate results, the British trader, accustomed to a practical monopoly in every market, disregards them, heedless of consequences. Moreover, customers have their own views as to what they want and how they want it, as well as know better than any one else what price they can afford to pay for it. Their views may be fads and fancies in the eyes of the British manufacturer; still, there they are, and they have to be satisfied. But to depart from customary patterns, to condescend to the special requirements of other lands, is contrary to British commercial rigidity; it would take trouble. The British manufacturer knows what is best, and will not take the trouble." This exactly bears out what the head of one of the largest houses in the Far East stated in a private conversation here not very long ago. Not only, he declared, did British merchants neglect cultivating his market, which was assiduously looked after by continental commercial travellers, but they would not take the trouble to study its requirements, with regard either to patterns or prices.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

Very different was the scene which took place at Victoria Station upon Lord Kitchener's departure from that which was there enacted on his arrival. So stimulating had been the idea of "Hail the conquering hero comes," that the welcome home of the conquering hero had resulted in his experiencing something like the joys of being in the middle of a football maul or a bot corner of a British square which had been rushed. Wise after the event, in their far-seeing official way, the police had taken elabor

higher compliment could be paid to soldiers and sailors than an acknowledgement of the work by great civic authorities, and such recognition on the part of Portsmouth was particularly valued, because at Portsmouth in a greater degree than any other place in the United Kingdom was an exemplified relationship of the Army and Navy. We were living in stirring times, and it was impossible to say where or how soon the services of our soldiers and sailors might be required. It would no doubt be eminently satisfactory if they could make certain that they would never be required at all, and that the Tsar of Russia's beautiful idea of general disarmament could be realised. But he confessed that he did not see how such an admirable end could be obtained until all nations of the world could agree to rest content with what they had got, and never strive for anything more; to foreswear the acquisition of territories under any pretext or purpose whatever, either for the interests of commerce or for their own aggrandisement; and to be satisfied with allowing the uncivilised parts of the world to remain under the sway of brutal and barbarous government. So long as any one nation desired to extend its territory in any part of the world and conceived it to be its duty to make the blessings of civilisation known to the millions of people still steeped in barbarism and ignorance, so long must they except that our armies and navies would have work to do, and so long must our armies and navies be kept ready and efficient to do their work. Woe betide the nation that allowed itself to fall behind other nations in this respect. It was his belief that if anything staved off war it was that we possessed a Navy capable of maintaining our supremacy all over the seas of the world, and an Army fit to guard our widely scattered possessions, and a Government determined to uphold at all hazards the rights and dignities of this great Empire. (Cheers.)

"BOBS" BANQUETED AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Mayor of Portsmouth entertained Lord Roberts at a banquet, in the Banqueting Hall, on the evening of the day when the gallant soldier, the hero of the famous march to Cabul, inscribed his name on the burgers roll of the renowned town which is united so closely with our fleet. After the loyal toasts, "The Navy, Army and Reserve Forces," were honoured, on the proposition of Sir W. D. King, Sir Michael Culme Seymour (Naval Commander-in-Chief), Sir Baker Russell (Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth), and Colonel C. Godfrey Twiss replied. Sir John Baker M.P., proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and Lord Roberts suitably acknowledged the compliment.

Concerning the speech which Lord Roberts delivered earlier in the day, the press has generally commented upon it in very favourable and highly appreciative terms. The secret, if it be a secret, of the popularity which "Bobs" enjoys with "Tommy" was regarded being partially released in the modesty with which he passed lightly by his own achievments and accepted the honour as a tribute to "the gallant soldiers, native and British," who had served under him. And the generous compliment which he paid to the Navy was regarded as worthy of the heroic but unassuming soldier who uttered it. The *Pall Mall Gazette* epitomised the general opinion excellently as follows:—"Bobs was in excellent form at Portsmouth yesterday. He, be it known, is a man of peace; he approves the Tsar's beautiful idea, but he thinks that civilized nations cannot go on expanding their limbs in the waste places of the earth without the danger of their hitting each other, so outcomes the venerable tag, *Si vis pacem*, and the rest. And, Army man though he is to the marrow, he ungrudgingly shared the honours of the moment with the Navy. If anything under God's providence has staved off war, it is the knowledge that we possess a Navy powerful enough to maintain our supremacy at sea; an Army fitted to guard our scarttered possessions; and a Government determined to uphold at all hazards the rights and dignity of Great Britain. This is an Imperialist formula that ought to be inscribed on the title-page of every schoolboy's reading-book. It is the whole gospel of British supremacy."

"SALVATION" FOUND AND LOST.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was the author of the phrase that he had "found Salvation"—as applied to politics. It originated in his attempt to describe his "conversion" to Home Rule. But is it to be feared, as is often the way with converts when the first glow of their early zeal has died away, that Sir Henry has become a back-slider. Having put his hand to the plough, he has looked back possibly because he found the task of "ploughing the sands" an unprofitable and thankless job. In addressing his constituents as Dunferline, he followed Sir Henry Fowler's lead of the other day, and lowered the Green Flag, to half-mast at any rate. It is not so long ago that we were led to understand that it was nailed to the mast. However, here is what Sir Henry said on the subject:—"Liberals must take facts as they found them. Two heroic attempts had been made within the last few years to carry out this great change. They had failed, even though sustained by the genius and enthusiasm of the author of the measures, who had now passed from them for ever. Could they shut their eyes to the fact that the preponderating opinion in England was opposed to Home Rule, and that a third attempt, in present circumstances, to pass it would really mean a third failure? What would be gained for the cause by going on kicking against a stone wall? Events might loosen the stone wall; time and persuasion might moderate hostile opposition; a loyal and sensible use of the new local powers and a constant exhibition of a reasonable spirit on the part of politicians in Ireland might do much towards conciliation; and then it would be that the wise man who had waited for his opportunity might find, when he touched the wall of prejudice, that it would crumble before him. (Cheers.) Even in the interests of self-government in Ireland itself, their time would not be badly spent if they devoted some part of their energies, as opportunity offered, to removing obstacles to reforming legislation which were found in some obsolete parts of our representative machinery, and to the obstructive powers of the Upper Chamber, if at the same time they avoided trusting aside in their disappointment honest men of their party who abated not a jot of their sympathy with the Irish cause, but who would naturally and properly resent the neglect of all other causes, social and political, upon which the nation was ripe, and from whose victory they anticipated benefit to the country."

CONCERNING THE TORY "CONVERSION,"

The late Secretary for War did not content himself with going into the confessional and admitting that he had returned to the husks that the swine did eat. He had something to say about the conversion of others as well as of his own lapsing. Having affirmed that Liberals had no need to look upon the Irish Local Government Act with timidity, suspicion, or distaste, as they had always advocated such a measure, he went on to say:—"Their sympathy with this legislation was engaged in advance; but what was their astonishment to find that among the projectors, supporters and passionate admirers of this great social and political revolution were the very men who had been loudest in proclaiming that their Irish fellow-countrymen were not to be trusted and that minorities among them ought not to be left at the mercy of the majority. How were they to account for this change of attitude? Mr. Arthur Balfour said at Bristol last week that no man had done more to clear the way for it than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This was a direct admission of the connection between the passing of the Bill and the dole or bribe given to the landed class of £700,000 a year from the Treasury in relief of agricultural rates. This was what had removed their scruples and fears. (Hear, hear.) What was the effect which the passing of this great measure had upon Home Rule? Its passing was equivalent to an open capitulation and renunciation on the part of the Unionist party of a great part of their case against Home Rule. It was an admission of the constant contention of the Liberal party. The Unionist party had set their seal by this statue upon a belief that the Irish people might be safely entrusted with public duties of this kind, and that it was good policy so to entrust them. (Cheers.) What, after all, had been the most telling plea urged upon the simple-minded and soft-hearted Englishmen and Scotsmen by the hoard of emissaries who came over to this island during the seven years' war from 1887 to 1893? What was it that worked upon the feeling of sensitive countrymen, and especially countrywomen? It was the pitiable plight of Ulster, if certain wicked people got their way, and not only of Ulster itself, but of all the scattered fragments of Portestant society throughtout the south and west of Ireland, who would be left at the mercy of their Catholic neighbours. What it had been treachery for the Liberals to propose, or even to think of, had actually been done by the Unionist party, with the smiling assent of the dominant party in Ireland, and with the blessing of the House of Lords. (Laughter.)

THE "NEW DIPLOMACY" AFTER DINNER.

Sir Edward Monson, the British Ambassador to France, has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by the singularly outspoken speech which he delivered a the "Silver Jubilee" Dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. From all advices to hand, and from the opinions expressed in the French press, the speech has occasioned a good deal of surprise and considerable annoyance on the other side of the Channel. On this side it has evoked great attention and a deal of talk, but opinion concerning the wisdom or unwisdom of the line which Sir Edward Monson took is greatly divided. The London press differs curiously on the subject, one Conservative organ referring to it as, an "admirable speech" in which the British Ambassador "openly said things which have never been said by one in his possition before," while the "Westminster Gazette" remarks that "it is, we confess with amazement that we read" the speech. The "Daily Chronicle" was so excited that it rushed to the dictionary to find the biggest and most imposing word discoverable to express "timid" or "fearful," and having lighted on the word "meticulous" forthwith proceeded to say, "we have read with meticulous attention a verbatim report of Sir Edward Monson's very long speech." One would have expected this pedantic opening to have led up to a grand deliverance, in the "Chronicle's" finest and largest style, but it only led to this simple, almost pathetic, admission:—"Alas, we must confess that we have not found one word which throws any fresh light upon the paths which the two nations have traversed or have yet to traverse." This is really touching in its simplicity, although there is a suspicion that it is meant to convey subtle irony, while the real truth would probably be found in the phrase "sitting on the fence.'

THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

The troops expected to arrive at Bombay by the hired transport Simla, on the 28th instant, are as follows:—52 officers, 9 ladies, 2 children, 1215 non-commissioned officers and men, 60 women, and 46 children. If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m. the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The Baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men, under a Field officer, will leave the ship's side at 11 a.m. in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 1 and 2-30 p.m. The troops will leave in three troop train as under; The first train with drafts consisting of 8 officers, 442 men, 11 women, and 9 children, of the 4th Dragoon guards, 5th Dragoon guards, 3rd Hussars, 11th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 16th Lancers, 20th Hussars and all families of troops proceeding via Deolali, will leave Sassoon Dock at 6-5 p.m., and arrive at Deolali at 4-40 a. m., next day. The second train with drafts for R. H. Artillery, Field Royal Artillery, and Garrison Artillery, consisting of 9 officers, and 390 men, will leave Sassoon Dock at 6-35 p. m., for Deolali, and arrive at 5-45 a. m., the following morning. The third train with drafts consisting of 7 officers, 304 men, 2 women and 3 children, of the 4th and 19th Hussars, R. H. Artillery "J." Battery Field Royal artillery, "L" and 'S.' Batteries R. H. A., 1st, 16th and 29th Field Batteries R. A. and all families of troops proceeding via Poona, will start at 7-20 p. m. and is timed to arrive at Poona Ghorpuri at 6-10 a. m. next morning.

AN "AT HOME" AT THE READYMONEY HOUSE.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, on Saturday, when Sir Jehangir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir held an "At Home" in honour of Miss Manning, who has lately arrived from England on her second visit to India. Miss. Manning, as is well known, has, during the course of several years, identified herself with the noble cause of female education in India, and with the still nobler cause of bringing about a better understanding between educated Indians and the English people. Her labours in this connection, as well as her work as an active and zealous member of the National Indian Association, have brought her promiscently before the Indian public, who showed in a remarkable manner their appreciation of her valuable and disinterested services on their behalf a few years ago, when she visited this country for the firt time. Her second visit has invoked the same amount of enthusiasm, so far as Bombay is concerned, and during the last fortnight numerous entertainments have been held in her honour, not the least successful among them being the one held at the Readymoney House on Saturday afternoon. About two hundred European and Native ladies and gentlemen, representing the cream of Bombay society, were invited to meet the distinguished visitor, and within a few short minutes after the appointed hour the artistically decorated drawing room was crowded with guests. Miss Manning made her appearance in company with Mrs. Dimmock, and was received by the host and hostess, who introduced her to the other guests assembled in the hall. A couple of hours having been spent in friendly intercourse, the party repaired to an inner room where light refreshments were provided. On re-entering the hall, several ladies sang and played. The kind hostess appropriately taking the lead. The entertainment lasted till 7-30 p. m., when the guests departed.

INDIAN COAL.

The *Manchester Guardian* writes:—The work of the Imperial Institute has hitherto appeared so disproportionate to the expectations of its founders that one is inclined to take note of any piece of useful service coming from its hands. Such we may fairly consider a report recently prepared by Professor Durstan, the Director of the Scientific Department, upon the indigenous coal supply of India. For the statistical portion of it he is mainly indebted to the Geological Survey of India, and his own chief contribution consists in the results of analyses of a number of samples drawn from the coalfields in various provinces. They exist in Assam, Beloochistan, Bengal, Burmah, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Madras, and the Punjaub. Hardly any coal is known in Western India. Elsewhere, however the survey is revealing seams far more extensive than india was believed to possess. In Bengal alone, for example, the area under which it lies is not less than 1,040 square miles, and the estimated supply reaches nearly 25,000 millions of tons. Usually the seams are thick and easily worked. The cost of production is consequently low, as are also the rates of wages. In Bengal the rate for cutting, or "getting," is equivalent to from 7d. to 8d. per ton for large coal and for small 1½d. to 1 3-4d. per ton, the work of carrying it to the mouth of the pit being performed by separate gangs—consisting chiefly of women and children,—who are also paid by the piece. The women often take their babies into the mine, where they are placed in small cots whilst their mothers are at work. Indian mines are generally free from firedamp, and explosions are rarely known. None of them belong to the carboniferous period, as do those of Great Britain, but nearly all to the upper palæozoic and lower jurassic formations. The analyses show that most of the Indian coalfields yield a comparatively poor quality, many of them having a large proportion of sulphur. Bengal produces the best, some of the samples from that province and a few from Central India being equal to the highest qualities of British coal. The production in India is steadily increasing. In 1880 it was 1,389,000 tons, in 1893 2,532,000 tons, and in 1894 2,820,000 tons. Regarded, in comparison with the output in great Britain, the United States, or Germany, these quantities are, of course, insignificant. Moreover, since hardly any ironstone has been discovered in India, one of the chief causes of the enormous production in the more advanced countries —that of the smelting of iron ore and the manufacture of steel—is entirely lacking in India.

Soft, Fair, Delicate Skin ensured to those who use Rowlands' Kalydor, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a match, less beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	4	0	8
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	20
Total	16	16	95
Same date last year	33	23	136

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	1	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	0	10
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	3	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	13
Total	17	17	124
Same date last year	32	24	134

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a. m., yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	3	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	0	7
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	23
Total	7	23	118
same date last year	33	29	133
Total plague deaths to date	32,514	28,587	

DAMAUN.

Intimation has been received from His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India that the Plague Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor General of India, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is expected to arrive in Damaun on the 1st January next. The Commission will thus have the benefit of inspecting the Dhamanga creek which separates upper Damaun from Lower Damaun and through which infection was not carried to Upper Damaun though plague of a most virulent type raged for two months at Lower Damaun and from which fact the eminent German bacteriologist, Professor Robert Koch, has come to the conclusion that human beings, and human beings alone carry infection. It is likely that several witnesses will be examined, among them being Mr. Sorabji Manokji Damanwala who is expected to prove to the helt by statistics and figures the marvellous effects of Professor Haffkin's prophylactic lymph.

THE ORIGIN OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The late Municipal Commissioner Mr P. C. H. Snow has done well in placing before the public through the medium of your paper his view about the origin of plague "Hongkong and its connection with the part of Bombay." Although no direct evidence in support of this view is advanced, I think it is a correct one and I hope to place some facts before the Plague Commission to corroborate it.

It will be enough for the present to point out that a very important piece of evidence (the existence at Mandvie of Godowns of China goods such as tea, sugar, crackers etc.) has been entirely over-looked and the fact that dead rats were found in these godowns before the plague broke out leaves no doubt of the direct communication of the Hongkong plague to the rats in these godowns through the agency of a dead rat or formite from Hongkong. I am making further inquiries to make the chain of evidence complete.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED, L. M. & S.

Dec. 24.

THE DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.

JUBILEE CONVERSAZIONE.

The conversazione held by the Dnyan Prasarak Society in celebration of its Jubilee, on the premises of the Elphistone High School, has been pronounced to be a decided success, as was the conversazione held by the Society in the same place in 1895; and their organiser, Dr. H. K. Tavaria, Professor in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution, deserves to be congratulated on the public approval of his conscientious labours in that behalf. On Friday last invited guests of the Society, including His Excellency the Governor, were entertained at the exhibition. On Saturday and Sunday the public were admitted by tickets of one rupee and half a rupee each, and it is believed that a good round sum was collected. Last evening was reserved for the exhibitors and their friends and there was a fair attendance of both. In the course of the evening, Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, the able historian of the Parsees, read an interesting account of the Society during the last fifty years.

It appeared from Mr. Bomonjee's account that the Society was established on the 20th June 1848 and owed its birth to Professors Patton, Reid and Dadabhai Nowrojee, Professor Patton was imbued with an ardent desire to be more than a teacher, to be a friend and well-wisher of his pupils, and through them of the inhabitants of the city. No sooner had the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, founded by the above-named Professors, got into working order, and before full three months had expired thereafter, than branch Societies were formed for the diffusion of popular knowledge through the medium of the two vernaculars, Gujrati and Marathi. The Gujrati branch was established on the 6th September 1848. During its existence of fifty years the Society had done magnificent work. It arranged to give lectures every year to the number of at least half a dozen. In its earlier days, it issued a monthly magazine, which was handsomely patronised by the Educational department. At first the Society directed its efforts, both through lectures and pamphlets, to remove the gross ignorance and superstition that was then rampant among the illiterate classes. Latterly it turned its attention towards the encouragement of scientific studies, and recently lectures had been delivered by experts in their own special branches of study, two of them by passed female medical practitioners. Prizes were awarded through the medium of the Society now and again on popular subjects, and the Municipality once sought the assistance of the Society to diffuse correct notions on the necessity of undergoing vaccination. Many of the supporters of the Society had passed away; but Mr. Dadabhoy Navrojee, one of the original founders, was still living, and he had the satisfaction of seeing its Jubilee day arrive. The Directors of Public Instruction had been giving the Society an annual grant for the defrayal of its expenses in connection with the lectures delivered and printed by it. The life membership of the Society costs only Rs. 50, and the annual subscription is Rs. 6. The spirit of revival that was infused and encouraged by Principal Patton did not exhaust itself here. It found its scope and usefulness in the establishment of schools for the education of females, and thus arose the Students' Society's female schools managed by volunteers in different districts of the city, teaching girls of their neighbourhood in their own houses. The great need for the regeneration of India lies in the direction of scientific researches to develop the natural resources of the country. This Society aims in the same direction, and hence its lectures were mostly on scientific subjects. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Bomonjee Patel for his interesting account, and the entertainment closed soon after.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 24).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Stoglon has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 3 st Oct 1898.

Mr J Friselle is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 20t. Dec 1898.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—Major H M Morris, I M S (Bengal), 26th March, 1898, and Capt A W T Bois, M B I M S, (Bengal), 30th Nov 1898.

The services of Lieut F P Browne, MR, IMS, (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment on plague duty in Mysore, with effect from the 21st Nov 1898.

The services of Capt W C Lockhart-Moore, 4th Bo Cavalry are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 2nd Jan 1898.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment on plague duty in Mysore, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their duties—Capt C J Gunning, 1st Madras Pioneers 2nd Lieut R S Gordon, 1st Madras Pioneers.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Major F A C Kreyer, 18th Bo Inf and Lieut K E Langle, Deol Irregular Force.

The services of Lieut J H Keogh, R A, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept,

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act 1884 as amended by Act XIX of 1895 the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the retirement from the service with effect from the 26th instant of Mr J Friselle the Chief Judge of the Chief Court Punjab, Mr W O Clark I C S one of the Judge of the Chief Court Punjab to be the Chief of that Court Mr T G Walker I C S first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court Punjab to be a Judge of that Court Mr J A Anderson I C S second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court Punjab to be first temporary Additional Judge of that Court until further orders Mr F A Roberts I C S Divisional Judge of Umbala to be seconded temporary Addional Judge of the Chief Court until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers, Commandants in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 5th and 8th Dec. 1898, respectively, Captain W. K. Scharlieb, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut. M. F. Kindersley, 11th Bengal Lancers.

The Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Chaplain of Mhow, is granted privilege leave for one week in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 547, dated the 23th Nov. 1898.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Cap G. F. H. Dillon, 40th (Pathan Regit of Bengal Infatary Dep. Assist Adj Genl. Peshawar List to be Dep Assist Adj. Genl, Hed-Quarters, Punjab Command vice Major W. P. Blood, vacated, and in rjlist of Capt Evatt. Dated 9th Dec 1898

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Brevet Lieut-Col H Mansfield, In S Co, Asst Commissary Gnel. 2 class, officiate as Commissary Genl for Transport, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1898, vice Lieut-Col H. M. P Hawkes, In S Co. on furlough.

MEDICAL DEPRTMET.

Lieut-Col W. J. Charlton, R A M C, to officiate on the Admin strative medical staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Colonel, vice Col E. Townsend, C. B., R A M C, appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, H Ms Forces, in India, Dated 1st Dec 1898.

Capt J. W. Haber, M. B. In M' S to be Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical officer, Bengal Command, with effect from the 23rd November 1898, vice Capt F. H. Maddox, whose services have been transferred to the Civil Dept for civil employment.

The undermentioned Lieuts of the Indian Medical Service, appointed to the establishments noted below in G G O No. 1624 of 1898, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified under T H, Bengal, W R Battye, Punjab and H B Meakin, Bengal, 16th October 1898; to Hutcheson Punjab, 21st Oct 1898; H Hoon Punjab, E F G Tucker, Bombay, G E Stewart, Bombay, F S C Thompson, Bombay, and T S Novis, Bombay, 15th Oct 1898.

The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India. To be Military Secretary Lieut-Col R Duff, C I E, I S C, Dated 4th Nov 1898

To be Interpreter—Bt Major A W Money, R A Commanding No 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 25th Nov 1898

To be Aides-de-Camp—Capt J A L Haldane, D S O, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders and Cap Q G K Agnew, 1st Battn, Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated 4th Nov 1898.

The Surgn I W G Boyte, R A Medical Corps, dated 4th Nov 1898

STAFF CORPS,

Lieut Æneas C Perkins The Buffs East Kent Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regt of Bengal Infy having completed eighteen month's probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th May 1897, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India Second Lieutenant R C B Yates, attached to the 33rd Punjabi Mahomedan Regiment of Bengal Infy, 26th Oct 1898. M R H Webber, Offig Wing Officer 13th The Lucknow Rajput Regt of Bengal Infantry, 22nd Nov 1898 and W L Maxwell, Offig Wing Officer, 1st Regt of Bo Infy Grenadiers, 9th Nov 1898.

Col E B Anderson, Colonel on the Staff, Southern Shan States, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigr Genl, while so employed, vice Brgdr Genl J F A Cummins, D S O, Commanding Malras Dist, on leave. Dated 7th Dec 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Majors to be Lieut-Colonels—R C G Mayne and Substantive Maj A G Arnold, Durand, C B C I E.

Captain to be Major—Brevet-Major J G Turner—18th Dec 1898

Lieu to be Captain—E F Hood 21st Dec 1898

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—E G D de Labilliere 3rd October 1898 E H Dunsford E F Holland and A E Jewett 5th Nov. mber 1898 A R B Shuttleworth 6th December 1898

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the date specified, Col C E Sue, herd Major-Gen Sir E Stevenson K C I E, C B, and Colonel J A Temple, 19th December 1898.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command—Second class Asst Surgn R F H Hankins to be first class Asst Surgn, and third class Asst Surgn J P Discare to be second class Asst Surgn, with effect from the 9th Oct 1898, consequent on the retirement of first class Asst Surgn M Vherghese.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command—Store Sergt J S Freeman to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 4th Nov 1898, vice Sub-Condr R E J Perry, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Depy Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut E Highway, Asst Engr, 2 d grade, Military Works Dept, to be Asst Commissary

Condr Perks, Sub-Engr 2nd grade North-Western Provinces and Oudh to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval

Sub-Condr P Kelly Sub-Engr 3rd grade temporary rank Military Works Dept to be Conductor, and Sergt J H Gibbons Supervisor 2nd grade Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductor—with effect from the 29th Nov 1898, vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut Michael Heenan, retired.

REWARDS—GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned noncommissioned officer of the Native Army Madras command is awarded a silver medal for long service and good conduct with gratuity of £5 for the quarter ending 30th Sept 1898 Drum Major Edward Dias 15th Regt of Madras Infantry

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Dehra Dun Mountel Rifles Lieut Col G A Emerson, I M S Medical Officer resigns his commission with effect from the 9th Dec 1898.

3rd Presidency Batt Calcutta Volunteer Rifles A L McCrea Gent to be Second Lieut vice Topping promoted and H G Lee Gent to be Second Lieut vice Marshall promoted.

Poona Vol Rifles—H E the Rt Hon Lord Sandhurst, G C I E Governor of Bombay, to be Hony Colonel and Lieut Dinshaw Dossabhoy Khambatta to be Capt, to complete the establishment.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr A F Cey Offig Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 2th Dec, 1898.

Mr. W. S. Meyer, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept is appointed to officiate temporarily as Secy to the Govt of India in that Dept with effect from the 12th Dec 1898.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C Eggar, Offg Solicitor to the Govt of India is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Govr-Genl in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh, and for the purposes of sec XXV of 1874 with effect from the 16th Dec 1898, during the absence on leave of Mr W K Eddis, or until further orders

With reference to Notification No. 510-G, dated the 26th April, 1898, Harold Curjel, Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi, has resumed charge of his office.

Lieut-Col P F O'Connor, C I D, Indian Medical Service Bengal, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his Military duties, with effect from the 1st Nov 1898.

Mr R H Clarke, Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd Jan 1898.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty Capt G Ramsay I M S Bengal Offg Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Asst to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, for six months. Pension service, 5th year, commenced 28th July, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Capt Rogers, M D, I M S, is appointed to officiate, with effect from the 15th Nov 1898, as Imperial Bacteriologist to the Government of India during the absence on medical leave of Dr Lingard, or until further orders.

Mr W C Price, Extra Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India, to be Extra Asst Supt 1st grade Supernumerary, with effect from 1st Oct 1898.

Mr C H Mea 'Fee, Asst Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India to be Extra Asst Supt 1st grade, Supernumerary with effect from the 11th Oct 1898.

Sir Henry Thompson describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "Hunyadi Janos" as "the most concentrated of the saline group." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, Andreas Saxlehner, on label secures genuiness.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

SIR E. MONSON AND "THE NEW DIPLOMACY."

Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, attended the twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, on Dec. 6, and made a remarkable speech bearing on the relations, of this country to France. He recommended plain speaking, but no bluster, and remarked that England's policy was essentially that of defence, not defiance. He protested against the French policy of pin-pricks, and expressed a hope that M. Delcncie's suggestion would not be put into operation, as it might lead to steps being taken which would not be appreciated by France. The ipsissima verba of Sir E. Monson's references to Anglo-French relations, as given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, are appended:—

When I touched last upon the conditions under which modern diplomacy is conducted we had not heard so much of what is called the "new diplomacy" which is said to have come into fashion and to have pretty well superseded the practices in which we old fogeys have been brought up. The new diplomacy, if I understand rightly, is a concession to the fin desiecle impatience and is chiefly due to the enterprise of the Press, to which, as I explained last year, the diplomatists already owe so much, but it is also in a measure due to the Mother Country of inventions, to the originality of the American mind, which is ever restlessly on the watch for improving everything and will perhaps end by improving diplomatists of the old school off the face of the earth, but I am quite ready to acknowledge that there is much good in the particular innovation which I have in my mind at this moment. America has invariably sent to England the finest representatives of her intellect and culture, and we may, I think, attribute not a little of the happy development of friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States to the manner in which those representatives have performed their task and especially to their public utterances on both sides of the Atlantic. Having declared in the most categorical manner that British policy, much as it had been attacked, had been based exclusively upon honesty, truthfulness, and straightforwardness, Sir E. Monson referred to the recent demonstrations in England. He said:—This outburst has naturally

NOT BEEN WITHOUT ITS EFFECT ABROAD

and, especially in this country, has provoked much criticism and comment. The demonstration has been considered in France to have been rather a display of fireworks artificially designed and exploded than the natural product of an atmosphere highly and dangerously charged with electricity, the result of friction systematically and injudiciously applied. It must, however, be borne in mind that the occasions of which advantage has been taken for political oratory have mostly been fixtures of long standing, and that our French friends are mistaken in believing that they have been organised exclusively on account of recent incidents. Members of Parliament are bound to visit their constituencies during the recess to give an account of their stewardship, and the dates of most of these political meetings have been fixed months previously. It was, of course inevitable that speakers should touch upon the burning question of the day, and it must not be forgotten that they were addressing audiences composed of their constituents and were in a way bound to explain the situation to them. Whether, in every case, the explanation and the comments thereupon were entirely judicious may be open to doubt, but I take it as certain that they served the useful purpose of impressing upon the public, not of one country in particular, but that of the whole of this Continent, aye, and upon that of the other hemispheres also, the conviction that the advisers of the Crown represented at that criticle period the sentiment of a united people, and not that of a political party only. In this respect I am quite of the opinion of those who hold that it is essential to leave no doubt in the minds of those with whom we have to deal as to the unanimity in Great Britain, and as to the depth of feeling which recent events provoked. Any shilly-shallying on such a point would have been to practise a deception of which our neighbours themselves would have had the first right to complain. It is

NOT THE USUAL FUNCTION OF AN AMBASSADOR,

especially when speaking in the capital of the country to which he is accredited, to attempt a public defence of the policy of the Government which he represents. It is ours to execute, according to the best of our ability and experience, the instructions we receive from those who are responsible for that policy.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s ss. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, with the overland mails of the 9th December, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Alsop, Mrs
Bryan, Mr G W
Burman, Miss
Flockhart, Mr and Mrs W B
Howard, Mr and Mrs W H K
Jairrach, Mr
Leather, Mrs
Lovell, Miss
Lloyd, Miss
Monahan, Mr G J
Meyer, Mrs
Mawhood, Mr J W
Mohd Sulaiman, Mr
Moore, Mr J
Moir, Mr T E
Radice, Mrs H C
Ramsay, Mr
Scott, Miss
Travers, Lieut H
Vicat, Miss Sarjant
Vicajee, Mr F H
Zimmermann, Major

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashton Mr E R
Barry, Mr and Mrs
Banta, Mr W H
Baddeley, Mr H S
Beach, Dr H M
Cooper, Capt L E
Church, Mrs A L
Cargill, Mr H E
Crawford, Mr J C H
Campbell, Mr H C
de S uza, Dr E M
Fford, Mr and Mrs A
Forbe, Mr A
Gillam, Mr F A
Galloway, Mr R
Gumt r, Mr A H
Glass, Mr J G H
Gompr tz, Mr F
Green, Mr A W T
Hussey, Mr V E G
Haddon, Mr
Kirwan, Mr and Mrs
Kennaway, Mr F
Luard, Capt H B
Lee, Two Misses
Low, Dr J Spencer
Miller, Mr H E
McGowen, Mr D H
Meyer, Rev F E B
Murray, Capt G
Macleod, Capt E C
Macke ith, Mr J
Morris, Mr C
Miller, Mr E
Ormiston, Mr
O'Donnell, Major
Page, Dr A F
Roberts, Capt M B
Riddell, Mr
Robinson, Mr J F
Sharman, Mr and Mrs A Y
Smith, Surg-Capt and Mrs
Tandy, Col
Twiss, Capt
Wales, Mr J A
Walker, Mr and Mrs F J
Wilkinson, Mrs A

FROM VENICE.—Sabor, Mr F S

FROM ISMAILIA.—Macphail, Dr and Mrs J

FROM BRINDISI.—Walford, Colonel

FROM ADEN.

Cox, Mrs P Z
Enais Mr
Sandilands, Dr

DINNER TO MR. J. M. MACLEAN.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P. for Cardiff, was entertained at a complimentary dinner given on Dec. 8, at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, on the occasion of his approaching visit to India. The company numbered about 150, and included members of different political parties, as well as gentlemen holding, or who have held, high positions in the administration, civil and military, of India, and also His Highness the Aga Khan, K.C.I.E., the head of a great Mussulman connection in Western India. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., was in the chair, among others present were :—

Colonel Sir Elezroy D. Maclean (chief of the Clan Maclean), Mr. John Aird, M. P., Mr. L. R. Ashbourner, Sir G. Allen, Sir Lyttelton Bayley, Mr. F. D. Barres, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir George Birdwood, Sir George Scott Robertson, K. C. S. I. (the late British Agent in Chitrali), Mr. H. M Birdwood, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, M. P., Mr. Henry Coke, Sir J. Fergusson, M. P., Mr. E. Flower, M. P., General Goldsworthy, M. P., Sir E. Gourley, M. P., Sir R. Giffen, Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, M. P., Sir John Jardine, Mr. Austin low, Sir W. Lee-Warner, Sir C. Lawson, Sir J Mackay, Sir R. Pemberton, Sir H. Gilzean Reid, Colonel R. G. Temple, Sir Richard Temple, Sir G. Seymour Vesey-Fitzgerald, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Mr. Stephen Rail, and Mr. Naoroji.

A letter of apology was read from Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in which the Viceroy-Designate said :—

Mr. Maclean's great abilities have won for him the rare distinction of a double position, both in India, where he spent so many years of his life, and at home where he speaks in Parliament with an authority that is born of long experience and great knowledge. It must be agreeable to him, on revisiting the scene of his earlier triumphs, to receive so flattering a send-off from many who have known and respected him in both countries and capacities.

After the toasts of the "Queen Empress," "The Navy and Army," proposed by Sir A. Scoble, Q.C., M.P., and responded to by General Sir O. Tanner, and "The Houses of Parliament," given and replied to respectively by Sir Douglas Straight and Sir James Fergusson, M.P., the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Our Guest." In the course of his speech he traced Mr. Maclean's successful career as a journalist, both in India and at home, dwelling in eulogistic terms upon the high character he had won for himself for fearless ness, courag , and candour. More briefly he reviewed his work in Parliament and acknowledged the admirable work he had done for his party, adding, jocularly, that if he had any drawback as a politician it was that he had not a sufficiently profound admiration for the great Liberal Unionist party. (Laughter)—Mr. Maclean, M.P., replying to the toast of his health, said it was true he was about to revisit the East in search, in the first place, of health, although he was not quite reduced to the unparalled condition in which it had pleased some newspapers to place him, but he had other objects in going back to see Bombay, and he thought it was a kindly and generous thought which had prompted so many of his friends to come together and give him this farewell entertainment. There were two gentlemen at least present, Sir Lyttelton Bayley and Sir R. Temple, who close upon twenty years ago, when he was leaving Bombay, took an important part in a farewell dinner given to him by the Byculla Club of that fair city. At that time he said he could pledge himself that if he succeded at all in entering public life in England he should do his best to maintain the interests of India. He should go back to India strengthened by the assurance of his friends in this country that he had tried, in perfect good faith and to the utmost of his ability, to fulfil the pledge he gave twenty years ago.—Mr. George Wyndham, M. P., proposed the toast of "India,"—His Highness Aga Khan Saheb, replied, and expressed the hope that the day might come when the natives of India would be able to show that they were not the least loyal subjects of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress.—Sir R. Temple also responded, and the toast of "The Chairman" concluded the proceedings.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD writes in the *Times* of December 9th :—A private letter from Bombay gives me some remarkably suggestive information with reference to the restoration of Noble's canopied statue of the Queen-Empress to public view—after having been hoarded up for three years, which I would fain be permitted to place on public record in the columns of the *Times*. It will be remembered that late in 1895 or early in 1896 the statue was terribly disfigured by some malicious person—a native was suspected, but it was probably a loafing European—pouring some deeply corroding and adhesive thick black liquid over the head and face and bust of the throned figure. The stain proved intractable to the science of every European sculptor and engineer and chemist consulted with regard to it, and the credit of at last removing it is solely and entirely due to Professor Tribhowandas Kalyandas Gajjar, M.A., and B. Sc., at present professor of chemistry in the (John) Wilson (Free Kirk) College, Bombay. The statue has from the first been an object of popular worship among the Hindus of Bombay, who firmly believe that the "plague," which has for so many years perplexed the town and "frightened the island from her propriety," has been inflicted on them for "the sin of its desecration." They have, therefore, been most anxiously looking forward to the cleansing of the statue, and when they heard, on the morning of Nov. 5, that the hoarding which had concealed it for about three years had been taken down during the night—without ceremony or forth of any kind—they "flocked to it in hundreds," from every part of "the town and island," rushing towards it as they approached it, and prostrating themselves before it "in true devotion," and praying that the "plague" might now be finally stayed and disappear altogether from their midst. Professor Gajjar's success has been warmly appreciated in this country; and his previous record as the founder of the Kala Bhavan at Baroda is deeply interesting, but that is a separate story.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure, for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities, "Prunei men-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence deseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3. and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 5 Boyd Street, Calcutta.

THE SIRDAR AND THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

DONATION BY THE QUEEN.

LORD KITCHENER, on Dec. 2, visited Cardiff, travelling by way of Bath where at the railway station, he was presented with an address of congratulation by the mayor and corporation. At Cardiff he was enthusiastically welcomed by large crowds of people and was entertained at luncheon by the mayor. In responding to the toast of his health, Lord Kitchener said that he had been begging in London and Edinburgh, and now he had come to beg in the Principality of Wales. He felt sure that he would not beg in vain. His lordship was afterwards presented with the freedom of the borough, and, in acknowledgment, said it was really due to the soldiers who had acquitted themselves so gallantly in the recent campaign that he was receiving that honour, and they would appreciate it as a recognition of their services as well as of his own.

Lord Kitchener, on his return from Netley Hospital on Dec. 3, journeyed to Wilton Park, Beaconsfield, Bucks, the seat of Mr. Henry White, secretary to the American Legation, whose guests he was for the week-end.

On Dec. 5 the Sirdar journeyed to Hatfield, to see Lord Salisbury.

The Sirdar return to town on Dec. 6 specially to attend the wedding of his brother, Mr. Arther Buck Kitchener, at the Church of All Saints', Norfolk-square The bride was Miss Edith Paterson, daughter of Mr. John Paterson, of Glasgow. The wedding was private and special license and was conducted by the Rev. William Boyd The Sirdar, who at the church precisely at the appointed hour, half-past twelve o'clock, accompanied the bridegroom as "best man."

Lord Kitchener left Victoria Station on Dec. 7 by the 11 a. m. train, for Dover, en route for Egypt. A number of his friends assembled at the station to bid him farewell. A pretty sight was witnessed just before Lord Kitchener entered the carriage. A bright-eyed young girl shyly approached Lord Edward Cecil, and asked his permission to present the Sirdar with a bunch of violets which she had brought for his button-hole. The request was smilingly acceded to and Lord Edward brought the young lady to Lord Kitchener's notice. The Sirdar accepted the proffered gift with a soldier's gallantry, and thanking his youthful admirer for it, at once fastened the flowers in the button-hole of his gray tweed travelling jacket. It afterwards transpired that the young lady's name was Miss Marjory Campbell Shearer. As the train steamed out of the station, those on the platfrom raised a cheer. The weather being unfavourable at Dover, the train proceeded to Folkestone, where his lordship embarked, amid the cheers of a large gathering, on the mail boat for Calais.

The Sirdar has received a magnificent ovation from his countrymen, who have given him their fullest confidence and have warmly taken up his scheme for a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. In a grateful letter, issued to the Press on the day of his departure for Egypt, he expresses his desire, on leaving England, to tender his thanks to all who have subscribed to or sympathised with the establishment of this college, as well as to the Press for its unanimous support. "There is now no doubt," he adds, "that it is the wish of the British public that there should be founded at Khartum a college in memory of Gordon. On behalf of the people of the Sudan I thank the people of this country and willingly undertake the task."

The Queen has contributed a sum of 250 guineas to the Mansion House Fund, which yesterday amounted to £15,500. The total of the Sirdar's Fund, advertised to Dec. 7 was £74,250, and there are the later lists to be added. The £100,000 has been almost if not fully subscribed.

At a meeting of leading citizens of Edinburgh on Dec. 6, under the presidency of the Lord Provost, in aid of the Memorial and, the following letter was read from Mrs. A. L. Bruce, the daughter of Dr. Livingstone :—

Dear Lord Provost,—I made up my mind as soon as I heard there was to be a Gordon Memorial College at Khartum that I would subscribe my mite towards it. I feel that as Dr. Livingstone's daughter I ought always to help in any good work connected with Africa and having been in Egypt I know how much Egypt will be done by the proposed college. I meant to send my cheque to London, but you are raisin a fund here I may as well let it be paid into your fund. I enclose a cheque for £100.

"A Woman of England" suggests in the *Morning Post* that the Sirdar's grand scheme for the education of the young Sudanese chiefs should have linked with it some educational advantages for the girls who will be their future wives and mothers. The proposal is meeting with cordial approval.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND IMPERIAL PROSPECTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking last night at Wakefield, said that in making any comparison between their party and their opponents he was met with the difficulty that while it was easy to tell what was the policy of the Government, at home and abroad, who could say what was the policy of the Opposition? He referred to the conflicting views of leading Liberals with regard to the reconquest of the Sudan and our relations with France, and held that the country was fortunate in having a Government who knew what they wanted, and were not afraid to say what they meant. While desiring that a cordial friendship should exist with France, he pointed out that such a friendship was inconsistent with the policy of exasperation which had been pursued for so many years, and that we were not willing to purchase it at the price of concessions which were never reciprocated. He maintained that in China British interests had so far been maintained and that the "open door" had been strictly observed. He was unable to discover what the Opposition would have done, had they been in power, in order to preserve our interests in China as against Russia. But he held an understanding with Russia to be necessary unless serious complications were to ensue, and believed there were no insurmountable obstacles to such an arrangement—the more because the interests of Japan, Germany, and the United States were indentical with ours in the matter. From President McKinley's Message he ventured to draw the inference that in future we should not stand alone as guardians of the "open door." He dwelt with satisfaction on the improvement of our relations with Germany and the United States, and the strengthening of our ties with the Colonies. It is rather curious to notice in a meeting like this, and in fact, in all meetings held now, how large a space is taken up by questions of foreign and Colonial affairs. (Hear, hear.) When I first came into the House of Commons it was totally different. I do not believe I should have been able, if I had tried to interest a great audience like this in discussing, for instance, questions as to the administration and control of our Colonies and possessions abroad. Now I know that in every great audience a vast majority, at any rate, would like nothing better than to be addressed on such a subject. The fact is it is much better understood; also we have got nearer to the Colonies, not merely as a matter of sentiment, but also as a matter of fact. Communications are more frequent, the interchange of visits more frequent. We understand them and they understand us much better than before. (Hear, hear.) We understand also that upon our treatment of the Colonies and upon opening markets in the waste places of the earth depends the future of the United Kingdom. Ours is a singular position. Here we are, a small island crowded with a vast population which could not possibly be supported by the products of this island. If we were merely an agricultural country, we could hardly hope to keep in comfort more than one-fourth of our present population. The remainder depend upon our foreign trade, and our foreign trade must more and more depend upon the number of markets which can be maintained open and free to unrestricted commerce, and as we cannot insist in all cases that other nations should adopt our principles, it becomes a matter of life and death to us that we should have at least our fair share of expansion, and those politicians who years ago advised us to let our Colonies go were very short-sighted. If their policy had been followed our condition certainly would not have been as prosperous as to-day it really is. Lord St. Oswald spoke of the efforts which I have made in common with my colleagues—for in these and in everything else, as I have said we are indeed a absolutely united Government, and without that union it could have been impossible to carry on as we have done. Although it is true I have done my best to improve and to develop cordial relations between ourselves and our Colonies, yet I feel that there is much more to be done. The facts to which he has alluded are no doubt important, but I like to look forward to the time when there may really be a federation of the Empire. (Cheers.) For that, in the first instance, we have to look to the Colonies to complete their own separate federation. (Hear, hear.) Great progress has been made, and I think before many years have passed we may expect to see the work completed. (Cheers.) Then will come the time, then will be the opportunity, to carry the matter still further, to give to our Colonies a representation in the Imperial Parliament, and to strengthen the resources of the Empire by such a bond.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE Court of Cassation has given orders for a stay in the military and civil prosecutions against Colonel Picquart until the court-martial and the Correctional Tribunal shall have transmitted to the clerk of the Court of Cassation—within a fortnight—the documents in the two cases, with their opinion on the present conflict. This is in the nature of a challenge to General Zurlinden, who fixed the date of the court-martial for Dec. 12. A Paris newspaper publishes statements tending to show that M. Faure has throughout been acquainted with the innocence of Dreyfus, and the machination of the General Staff.

THE NAVY AND THE POINT OF HONOUR

IN the December number of "Macmillan's Magazine," Mr. David Hannay writes entertainingly concerning "The Point of Honour," dealing more particularly with the deeds of martial men. Marlborough, Lord Clyde, and other military heroes are mentioned, and coming to the senior service, the writer remarks that the sea is not without its punctilios. Perhaps the exclusive right of the captain to the starboard of the quarter-deck, or the rule that the senior goes into a boat last and out of it first, ought not to go by the name. They are needful regulations meant to prevent confusion. But the rule that the inferior makes way for the superior when ships cross one another's course is, or rather was, a punctilio. Now when two sailing vessels are meeting on opposite tacks, that one of them which is on the port passes astern of the other—except in the racing of Bahama schooners when both wear and try it again. In the old days the senior expected the junior to give him the precedence. It was on this point that Sir Richard Grenville, of the Revenge, insisted at Flores. He said he would constrain the Spaniards to make way for him, and thereby do homage to the Queen's flag. If they had consented, he would unquestionably have stood on till he rejoined Lord Thomas Howard. As they would not, his way was stopped, and he fought that thries famous fight. The punctilio of punctilios, the most famous of all known Points of Honour, was the claim to the salute made by the Kings of England in all the four seas. The history of that demand is not without obscurities. Probably it goes back to the early Angevins, who being not only Kings of England but Dukes of Normandy and Acquitaine, were masters on both sides of the Narrow Seas, and might not unreasonably claim dominion over them as inland waters. So the Kings of Denmark, who were also Kings of Norway, claimed to be sovereigns of the Sound. That was, at least we may plausibly suppose it was, the serious political origin of the right to the salute. Yet when Normandy and Acquitaine were gone the Kings of England still insisted on exacting this mark of deference to their imperial flag. Nor was the Dominion wealth one whit less punctilious on that point than any Stuart, Tudor, or Plantagenet. It had become a mere symbol of what one might almost call a kind of social superiority.

HONOUR AND ETIQUETTE.

In the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries it was at its height. Monson says that it was only out of his pure good-nature and politeness that Lord Howard of Effingham allowed the Dutchmen, who helped him to take Cadiz, to show their flag at all in his presence. Monson himself, when commanding as Vice-Admiral in the Narrow Seas, would not allow a Dutch officer, who had duly rendered the salute, to rehoist his flag. This was an exaggeration of the old claim, and it is to be explained in this way. English officers held that, while their flag was of more dignity than any Royal banner, it was incomparably superior to the ensign of a Republic. So while a salute from the first was enough, the second had no right to appear in the presence of a kingly flag at all, except by gracious and condescending permission.

The sea was, on the whole, less favorable to punctilio than the land, continues Mr. Hannay, being a much rougher place altogather. Then, too, the organised sea-service is in the main later than the military, and has less about it of the Middle Ages and the sixteenth century. Yet it had something. Thus, at Beachy Head, Tourville refused to fire first on the challenge of Sir John Ashby, because the Englishman was his inferior in rank. In Rodney's great fight off Dominica, the Count de Grasse, when on, off and overpowered, preferred to surrender to Sir Samuel Hood, who only came up when the Ville de Paris was already cut to pieces. It made no practical difference, but his pride found it easier to lower the flag of France to an admiral than to a plain captain. The dignity, solemnity, and ceremony of the sea gather round or rather reside upon the quarter-deck. It would seem, however, that this is rather a modern development than an ancient bradd. Nelson was very largely the work of the Earl of St. Vincent. One of this great officer's strongest qualities was his keen understanding of the importance of working on the imagination of men and their feelings of awe and reverence. During the mutiny year of 1797, when he was in command of the Mediterranean fleet, he set himself resolutely to make authority dignified and conspicuous. Every morning he held a solemn parade of the marines, when "God Save the King" was played, arms presented, and all hats off at the time. The Earl himself was always there in full uniform. "Though," says his biographer, "it was not required of other officers, yet it was noticed that his lordship invariably appeared in full-dress uniform; and as a general warning to all, was remarked the very violent displeasure which he one day manifested, springing from the quarterdeck upon a seaman, a captain of the top, whose head his lordship spied in the distance for an instant covered while the National Anthem sounded."

THE IMAGE AND THE CEREMONY.

There is more than a touch of the absurd in the old admiral's sudden leap from the quarter-deck, and in full uniform, to remove the hat of the captain of the top. Yet the biographer was no doubt right in thinking that "the angry reproof of that thoughtless man" was "the subject of grave reflections to all seamen." The officers might laugh, quietly of course and in moderation, at the "Image of blue and of gold, whose height was about five feet seven inches and the breadth thereof was about twenty inches," which Lord St. Vincent set up every morning on the quarter-deck of the Ville de Paris before Cadiz. The image was in fact the Admiral's own august person, which was made the subject of an irreverent joke by Mr. Pryce Cumby, Lieutenant of the Thalia who relieved the tedium of blockade service by composing a parody on the third chapter of Daniel. But who will undertake to say that that image, and the solemn ceremony held round it, did not make many realise the meaning of those spiritual things, authority and loyalty? Where the forms of politeness are neglected the spirit of it goes also, said Goldsmith and in its own way this is true of discipline. Therefore there is much to be said for the regard which martial men have commonly shown for ceremonies. None ever had it in higher degree than St. Vincent, or made it more useful. He descended once regard to forms from officers as well as from men. In May, 1797, in the heat of his struggle with mutiny, he found himself to issue an order that lieutenants who presented themselves at the entering port of his flag-ship with round hats and strings in their shoes are not to be allowed to come on board.

INDIGNITY OF A FRIGATE.

Yet St. Vincent, though he had the good sense to refuse to fight a duel with Sir John Orde on a quarrel arising out a Service question, could fall into the puerilities of the point of dignity and of honour. It was always thought that an admiral was entitled to sail in a line-of-battle ship. At a later date Nelson weakened his fleet just before Trafalgar by allowing Calder to go home in a liner to face the court-martial which was inflicted on him for not beating Villeneuve sufficiently; Nelson could not impose the indignity of a voyage home in a frigate even on one of the few personal enemies he had. Now it happened that St. Vincent had been constrained to come out in a frigate. He had submitted to this as a disagreeable necessity, but, as his command wore on and his health began to fail, it rankled in his mind. In a letter written in April, 1788, to Evan Nepean, the Secretary of the Admiralty, his irritation comes out in these tart terms :—"You have given no opinion, public or private, or rather no answer to my interrogatory; whether I am to take my passage to England in the Ville de Paris, or to go like a convict, as I came out. I do not like to stir the question in a public letter, unless you feel yourself incompetent to give the answer, as matters now stand." Plainly St. Vincent was prepared to make a public matter of this contemplated slight on his dignity. How highly he ranked that, he showed a few weeks later. The French fleet under Bruix came into the Mediterranean in great force while our own was scattered and at a disadvantage. Fortunately for us the Frenchman had little enterprise, and little confidence in his command. He avoided a battle, and St. Vincent followed with a smaller force. Near Port Mahon the Admiral's health broke down and he left the fleet at sea, in his three-decker. Keith, to whom the command now fell, shrank from forcing on an action against a superior enemy with a fleet already considerably outnumbered, and now further weakened by the separation of a vessel of this importance. He turned to pick her up at Port Mahon, and Bruix escaped.

THE following were among the recently proved wills :—Dame Helena Faucit Martin, £27,977; Mr. James Daniel Morling Pearce, J.P., £93,612; Mr. Hugh D'Oyly Tweedy, £27,019. The personal estate of Mr. Edward Martin Langworthy has been valued at only £145, and there is an affidavit that he had no real estate. All the testator's property lay in the Argentine, and that the valuations refer only to his possessions in this country.

A SINGULARLY instructive parade was held at Umballon Tuesday morning last. Employing the peculiar Anglo-Egyptian formation for attack, the garrison carried out a reproduction of Lord Kitchener's assault of Mahmud's zariba at Atbara, exactly as it was delivered in that battle. The only variation was that at Umballa the left battalion, which was on the exposed flank, advanced in echelon instead of in column. The advance of the long line of infantry upon the position of the imaginary foe is described by a spectator at steady and majestic. A strong massed band played the line to within a hundred and fifty yards of the defences, when the troops broke into a grand charge that carried them up to and through the position. The infantry regiments were particularly smart and quick in getting together and reforming after the assault, when the pursuit of the beaten foe was taken up for a short distance. And then a most realistic and interesting exercise came to a conclusion.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY delivered his Message to Congress on December 5. The Message opens (according to Reuter's cabled report) with a testimony to the satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity reached by the United States, and evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded.

The Message reviews the events that led to the war, the failure of Spain to govern Cuba, the appalling mortality among the Reconcentrados, the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbour, the finding of the Naval Board that that destruction was caused by an external submarine mine, the outbreak of war, and, lastly, the chief events of the war itself. Even in the last-named narrative the spirit of fair play is shown by the reference to Admiral Cervera's chivalrous treatment of Lieutenant Hobson when that gallant officer fell into his hands.

Next comes a survey of the extraordinary series of events, whereby portions of China's maritime provinces have passed or are passing under the control of various European Powers. It is pointed out that the United States with their vast and increasing commerce cannot be an indifferent spectator of such a change, but it is noted with satisfaction that the prospect of a general adoption of the "open door" policy seems to leave for American trade all that it needs for its development.

"Our relations with Great Britain," next says the Message, "have continued on a most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of the American in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled this delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make a fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, Her Majesty's Consul at Santiago, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city is sincerely lamented.

"It will give me special satisfaction if I shall be authorised to communicate to you the favourable conclusion of pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to Canada, it is the earnest wish of the Government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighbouring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development."

Regarding the Nicaragua Canal Commission, whose report will shortly be submitted to the Congress, the President said that the existing concession from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Maritime Canal Company, and the overtures made to these States by other parties for a new canal concession, made it expedient for the States interested in the construction of an inter-oceanic canal to maintain the status quo until the Commission had reported, and the Congress passed the whole matter. "The construction of the canal is now more than ever indispensable, and our policy, more imperatively than ever, calls for its control by this Government.

The Tsar's disarmament latter is referred to as a beneficent project, to which the United States should lend its countenance, though the question is of less practical importance for them than any of the armed Powers. Satisfaction is also expressed at the settlement of the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute by the arbitration tribunal which is to sit in Paris this month.

An important section of the Message is naturally that dealing with finance. The report of the Secretary to the Treasury is quoted as showing the firm establishment of the national credit, and further currency legislation is foreshadowed.

Of general interest, too, is the reference to the change of policy rendered necessary by the new Colonial relations of the United States. "The annexation of Hawaii," says the Message, "and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands."

Secretary Alger's suggestion of a permanent increase in the army is approved of—"in the future 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation," says the Message. Furthermore, earnest approval is expressed of Secretary Long's recommendation for the consruction of three new battleships of about 13,500 tons each, three cruisers of 12,000 tons each, three of 6,000 tons, and six 2,500 tons. The concluding sentences of the Message deal with the cable charges imposed by Argentina, and a suggestion for an international understanding on the subject of connected cables.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

ACCORDING to Reuter's Pekin correspondent, the French Minister has presented an ultimatum to the Chinese Government threatening to move troops across the border unless the French missionary now in the custody of the Chinese—but whether alive or dead is doubtful—is within ten days restored to his family.

A Pekin telegram states that the New-chwang railway extension contract has been ratified. The agreement with regard to the working of the Szechuan mines will also be ratified shortly.

The steamship Vladimir has left Odessa for the Far East with six hundred recruits for service with the troops of the Amur Military District. She also takes out 132,000 poods of rails for the Manchurian Railway.

According to the *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent:—"By order of the Military Council, three ecclesiastical missions are appointed for the Russian military forces in the Liao-tung peninsula, one attached to the 9th East Siberian Regiment of riflemen at Port Arthur, one to the 11th East Siberian Regiment at Talien-wan, and the third to the staff for the purpose of being despatched to any point of the peninsula occupied by Russian troops. The newspapers report that the managers of the Eastern Chiness railway construction are establishing Russian schools in Manchuria. The new Russian gunboat Gilyek is being rapidly got ready to leave Cronstadt for the Far East before the winter closing of navigation.

The "Grashdanin" publishes an article in which it asks whether Russia would not be acting wisely in renouncing the possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan. This renunciation would have the following effects:—Firstly, to give her a free hand; secondly, to rid her of harbours where, in the event of a war with Great Britain, her ships would be caught like rats in a trap; and thirdly, to spare her the cost of enormous defences. By occupying herself chiefly with affairs in Northern China, especially that part of China which borders on Russia's own possessions, and with the railway in Manchuria, Russia will be a "warning signal to the British, even in the South of China." "Russia could then proceed," says the journal, "to develop her territory in the direction of Afghanistan, and prepare herself for the supreme combat which she must inevitably have, sooner or later, with Great Britain, profiting at the same time by the latter having scattered her forces in all directions—an error by which she will have weakened herself in India. It is absolutely essential that Russia should fight this supreme battle on land and not on sea, encountering her adversary simultaneously in the north of China and at the gates of India." The "Grashdanin" rejects the notion of an eventual rapprochement with Great Britain, the inveterate enemy of Russia, from whom the latter can look for no advantage, and it advocates, on the contrary, an alliance with Germany, in which France might be induced to join.

Princess Henry of Prussia has arrived at Colombo on her way to join her husband, who is at present at Hong Kong.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Dec. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E J Kitts, B C S
Mr C A Munro, B
Mr R P Atkinson, B
Mr W J Weightman, M
Rev T C Shepherd
Major H J Hopkins
Capt T X Britton
Capt S C Gough
Capt E A W Rotherd
Capt C M Eales
Capt D R Green, I M S
Lieut W M Colestream
Lieut W H Turkington
Lieut G G W Corrie
Lieut P M Horne
Lieut A C Edwards
Lieut F Fisher
Lieut C L Storr
Lieut T I Drever
Sub-Lieut A Hamilton
Condr P Evans
Condr L Murray
Sub-Condr R J Montgomery

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A E Wild, B, 3 days
Mr C R T Balston, B, 6 mos
Mr G D Graham, B, 9 mos
Mr W G Gilchrist, B, 6 mos
Mr A M Long, B, 2 mos
Lt-Col O H C Channer, I M S, 6 mos
Lt-Col C G Mansel, 2 mos
Major H K Harley, D S O, 3 mos
Major W J Newell, 10 days
Major K S Davison, 2 mos
Major R W S Lyons, I M S, 6 mos
Major H L Dawson, 2 mos
Capt W V Scudamore, March 31, 1899
Capt A G W Moore, 2 mos
Capt H R Stockley, 43 days
Capt F H Stewart
Assist-Surg F C H Daly, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Bridges, B C S
Mr C W Allan, B
Mr J E A Boydell, B
Mr H E Bartlett, B
Mr R W Sandeman, B
Mr W E Peterson, B
Lt-Col. Sir G S Robertson, K C S I, I M S
Lt-Col A R Porter
Major G de S De Lisle
Major C H Hayes
Major W J Newell
Capt F F Bedcock, D S O
Capt G L Holland, 6 mos
Capt A W Warden
Capt J A Houlson-Craufurd
Capt C E Baynes
Lieut C D Mears
Lieut G S Palmer
Lieut A W Chitty
Lieut W Scott
Engr F F Pickard

THE Colonial Committee of the French Chamber, while not agreeing to a guarantee of 130,000,000f. of the proposed Tongking loan of 200,000,000f., have agreed to a guarantee of the 70,000,000, for a railway to the Chinese frontier.

LORD CURZON AND THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, Viceroy-Designate of India, was entertained at luncheon on Dec. 2, by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company at their offices in Leadenhall-street. Sir T. Sutherland, M.P., chairman of the company, presided, and among those present were the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., the Earl of Selborne, Mr. Ritchie, M.P., Mr. Brodrick, M.P., Sir C. Cayzer, M.P., Mr. Aird, M.P., Sir E. Arnold, Mr. Monk, M.P., Mr. F. D. Barnes (managing director), Mr. Donkin, M.P., Mr. Robert Campbell (of the National Bank of India), Mr. Austin Low, and Mr. Moberly Bell.

The Chairman proposed the health of the new Viceroy.

Lord Curzon, in the course of his reply, said that he congratulated himself and his hearers that this was positively the last occasion upon which he would make a public utterance before he left these shores. (A laugh.) He hoped that just as the stomach for fighting of the old Homeric warrior did not appear to have been at all impaired by the long speeches that he and his adversaries made on the field of combat before they set to—(a laugh)—so the compulsory loquacity into which he had himself been driven during the past few weeks would not altogether incapacitate him for action when the time for action came. (Hear, hear.) The P. and O. Company was a great factor in the imperial connection between this country and India. (Cheers.) The efficiency of their organisation and the rapidity of their services were every year bringing India and England nearer together and producing a solidarity between those parts of the Empire which a few years ago would hardly have been dreamt of. This close and ever-increasing connection between India and England had its disadvantages as well as its advantages; but upon the whole the latter outweighed the former. Among the chief advantages he included the possibility of the improved development of India. There used to exist a short time ago a school of opinion—and he dared say it existed still—who believed that in the last resort India could only be defended by land communication and by vast trunk railway. He had never been inclined to that view, having always held that if the British soldier had to be sent to India he must be sent by sea, it was to the improvement of our steam services and the maintenance of our unquestionable supremacy in the Mediterranean and the retention of the use of the Suez Canal that we must look for the defence of India rather than to any speculative schemes such as he had sometimes seen sketched out in the Press. He believed that the P. and O. Company had done, and were still doing, a service which was deserving both of the confidence of the Government and the gratitude of the nation. (" Hear, hear," and cheers.) The chairman had incidentely referred to India in the interests of business men as a field for commercial enterprise. He could not help thinking, although desirous to avoid prophecy, that there would be great development in that respect. (Hear, hear.) No doubt any such advance had been retarded in recent years by the financial cyclone through which India had been passing and the consequent dislocation of the whole mechanism of business. But if we could establish in India anything like stability of exchange—a great problem to which any new Viceroy must turn his attention—he believed that confidence would revive and that British capital would flow more freely to India. In all matters connected with India he believed the point of view of duty and of obligation was paramount. (Hear, hear.) He had been positively amazed when he heard, as he had heard during the past year, appeals made to the Government and Parliament to lend the credit of this country and to scatter the money of our taxpayers in vast and speculative undertakings in foreign countries with effete Governments and tottering institutions at the very moment when India, so rich in her capability, so undeveloped in many of her resources, as well as incomparably more imperious in her claims, was clamouring for more capital. India was the pivot of our Empire. (Hear, hear.) If this Empire lost any other part of its dominions we could survive, but if we lost India the sun of our Empire would be set. The total seaborne trade of India for 1896-97, which was an unprosperous year, almost equalled that of the whole of our Australian Colonies and was much greater than that of our South African and North American Colonies combined; indeed, it constitut d nearly one-tenth of the trade of the whole British Empire, and was more than one-third of the trade of the whole Empire, outside the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) India had quite recently been devastated by a serious famine; yet in the six months after the famine—viz., from April to September, 1898—India had exported by sea more produce than in any previous six months—31 per cent. larger than in 1897, and 14 and 15 per cent. more than in 1891 and 1894, which were the previous years of largest export. Sir George Chesney had, in his book, alluded sadly to the fact that, six years ago, there were only 18,000 miles of railway completed in India, less than 500 miles opened in 1892, and only 136 miles sanctioned. There were now 20,841 miles opened and 4,298 miles in course of construction. Long before he left India he hoped the total railway mileage there would exceed 25,000 miles. (Cheers and "Hear, hear." "They would join him in congratulating his illustrious predecessor, Lord Elgin, on the manner in which, despite arduous obstacles he had successfully laboured in developing India. (Hear, hear.) There was certainly no cause for despair in contemplating the future of India's business or finance. During the time he was there he would earnestly devote his attention to the furtherance of these ends; and he rejoiced that he was to have the good fortune of serving in co-operation with such a Secretary of State as Lord George Hamilton. (Cheers.)

No other speeches were delivered, and the company shortly afterwards dispersed.

SCHOOL FOR TROPICAL DISE

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, DEC. 6.

East Surrey Regt—Gen Sir G R Greaves, G C B, K C M G, to be Colonel vice Gen the Right Hon Sir E Lugard, G C B, deceased

1st Life Guards—Lt Col and Brevet Col Sir S M Lockhart Bart M V O on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half p.y, Major and Brevet Lt Col G N Miles to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Brevet Col Sir S M Lockhart Bart M V O

1st Dragoons—Ri-tmaster and Hon Capt W R Banting retires on retired pay

3rd Hussars—Sec Lieut R S Hunt to be Lieutenant on augmentation

12th Lancers—Lieut C V Sionne Stanley to be Captain vice W B C Hodgs resigned

21st Lancers—Lieut A M Pirie is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, Supernumerary Lieut A D Champion to be Lieutenant vice A M Pirie

Scots Guards—Capt the Hon H W Trefusis is seconded for service on the Staff, Sec Lieut J B Arthbuthnot to be Lieutenant vice A C Bell, seconded

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—H K Bottomly in succession to Major A W Taylor Adjutant of Volunteers, H F Wartes in succession to Major C C Monro appointed to the Staff, Capt W J T Glasgow to be Adjutant, vice Capt and Brevet Major J G King King whose period of service in that appointment has expired

King's Liverpool Regt—Major O J H Broker is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health

Lincolnshire Regt—Sec Lieut F W Greatwood to be Lieutenant on augmentation

Devonshire Regt—Capt G W G Sanders is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are ante-dated as follows—N Z Emerson to July 6, 1898 vice E H Olpherts transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, T B Holland to Sept 14, 1898 vice Cpt Warwick promoted, Capt H S L Ravenshaw to be Adjutant vice Capt G M Gloster whose period of service in that appointment has expired

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Capt H R Lloyd to be Major vice B A Wash promoted, paper Capt H C Johnstone to be Captain in succession to Major H R Lloyd Adjutant of Volunteers

East Yorkshire Regt.—Sec Lieut A H Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice G H Davis, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps

Bedfordshire Regt—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are ante-dated as follows.—H du B O'Neill to June 23 1898 vice H P Strong transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, W Allason to June 25 1898 vice S Goode promoted

Leicestershire Regt—Lt Col W Gregg on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels.—A W McKisack vice F W Roadley deceased G D Carleton vice W Gregg

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Capt E Stanislaus Bullin is seconded for service on the staff

Royal Scots Fusiliers Capt and Brevet Major C P Scudamore D S O is seconded for service on the staff

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lt Col and Brevet Col H G Dixon C B, A D C to the Queen on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay Major T W Hewat to be Lieut-Colonel vice Brevet Col H G Dixon C B A D C to the Queen

East Surrey Regt.—Capt A B Bannatyne to be Major vice F R P Kane proceeds Lieutenant Colonel on half pay

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt Capt P B Smithe to be Major vice G H Chippindall promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half pay Super Capt B S J Le Mare as to be Captain vice P B Smithe

Hampshire Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants J Cleveland vice B U Nicolay transferred to the Indian Staff Corps C G Hill vice W Barlow promoted

Dorsetshire Regt—Capt F K Allfrey about to be appointed to the Militia returns on retired pay under Article 409 Royal Warrant July 14 1898

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut L W D Everett to be Lieutenant vice F A Jones seconded

Oxfordshire Light Infantry Lieut H L Rucy Keane to be Captain in succession to Major F J Eveleigh appointed to the staff

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt Lieut A S Turner is seconded for service under the Foreign Office

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Capt A R Austen to be Major, vice J S Talbot, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt C J Sackville West is seconded for service on the Staff Supernumerary Major A J Scarlett to be Captain, vice C J Sackville West

Seaforth Highlanders, Roxburghshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Capt W H Hunter is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army

Montagnard Rangers—Super, Lieut O D Blunt to be Lieutenant vice A J B Church, promoted

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut G D Crocker to be Captain, vice E E B Bruno, seconded

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut A A C Taylor is antedated to Aug 12, 1898, vice C C Todd seconded

Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—Lt Col F Howard C B, A D C to the Queen, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay Major C R Escalle to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Col F Howard A D C to the Queen

Army Service Corps—Qmr and Hon Capt J W Mitchell retires on retired pay

Army Medical Staff—Surg Gen A A Gore, M B is placed on retired pay

Staff.—Gen Sir W S A Lockhart, G C B K C S I Indian Army, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, vice Lt Gen Sir G S White, G C B, G C S I, G C I E, V C who has vacated that appointment C I R B Lane, C B, from half pay, to be a Colonel on the Staff to command the garrison of Alexandria and to have the temporary rank of Major-General while so employed, vice Major Gen A G Henderson, C B retired Capt W Conway R A to be a Staff Captain for Royal Artillery vice Capt H A K Montgomery R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

School of Military Engineering.—Lieut A J Woodroffe, R E to be an Assistant Instructor vice Capt C H Enthoven R E who's period of service in that appointment has expired.

Indian Staff Corps—Lt Col J G Proudfoot is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List

Army Chaplains Department—The Rev D Nicksm M A Chaplain to the Forces First Class is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Major G D Whitefield is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, Vet Capt R Moore F R C V S to be Veterinary Major, Vet Lieut E W Lander to be Veterinary Captain.

Brevet—Major T C P Calley, Scots Fusilier Guards to be Lieutenant-Colonel The promotion to the ranks of Major of Capt the Hon C C Bruce H C S which was notified in the Gazette of Oct 11 1898 is dated May 20 1895 and not as stated therein.

Memoranda.—The undermentioned officers are placed on retired pay.—C I M S J Sanderland D S O half pay Lt Col and Collins Hon C C G Byng half pay Lt Col and Brevet Col A S Higgon half pay retired on retired pay Lt Col the Hon L H Jenkins is granted the temporary rank of Colonel in the Indian Volunteers while commanding the Alwaye Volunteer Rifles Riddingmaster and Hon Capt J S Clevers R A is granted the honorary rank of Major on appointment to the Riding Establishment Royal Artillery Lieut J P Mackesy R E is granted the local rank of Captain in West Africa whilst Commanding Royal Engineer at Sierra Leone, Subadar Major Mahammad Sahr Sirdar Bahadur 4th Madras Infantry is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of Officers—F M Young Esq late Captain 16th Lancers to be Captain Lieut R G S Miller 1st City of London Volunteer Artillery Eastern Division Royal Artillery to be Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS,

Captain.—H. P. Williams, to Excellent, supernumerary Dec 7, A. L. Winsloe, to Niobe Dec 6.

Commanders.—C. R. Keppel, C. B., D.S.O., to Wildfire, for Gunnery School. Sherarne W. R. May, to Colossus, for Collingwood, Liverpool Dec 1, C. H. Robertson, to Victory, additional, for Sultan N Dec 7.

Lieutenants.—G. L. Dent, to Excellent G Dec 1 R. E. Donnelly to Revenge V J S Allason to Vivid for Inconstant A U Moore to Victory for Star Dec 15 H G Alston to Melita N A G K Hill to Sapphire Dec 7 S E Deacon to Pembroke Dec 12 F R E Clarke to Bacchante undated.

Lieutenants R N R.—A D Bage supernumerary to Vivid for R N Barracks Dec 12 G H C Weston to Excellent for gunnery course Dec 1 E A Fres on probationary to Pelorus additional Dec 1.

Sub-Lieutenants.—M Byrne to Wildfire for Snapper F W Talbot, passed to Vivid for Lead M Steel to Victory for Flying Fish C E R G Hobson to Philomel additional Dec 7.

Fleet Engineers, J H Adams to Vivid for training engineer students W Hara to Vivid for Temeraire Dec 1 T J Luddy to Pembroke for Blenheim J Heisler to Cambrae for Torpedo Dec 1 Nov 28.

Staff Engineers.—D J Bennett to Victory for Glory Dec 1 G Ramsay to Vivid for Spartan Dec 1.

Chief Engineer.—W T Wiggins to Furious Nov 1.

Surgeons.—W H S Sinclair M D to Victory for Portsmouth Dockyard Dec 5 R T Gilmour to Verona W H O Gardener to Victory additional Jan 1 94.

Fleet Paymaster.—T Guard to Monarch Dec 5.

Staff Paymaster.—F W Mortimore to Nile Dec 5.

Assistant Paymaster.—H. Constantine Research W J Kilbride to Verona Nov 26 J W McKay to Philomel Dec 6.

Boatswains.—R Story to Vivid for Blake Dec 1 J Reedle to Pembroke for Asante J C Ward to Northampton for Curaco.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th December, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·887
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·8
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	75·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of wind*	SE, ESE, EW, NW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	198

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—December 25.

10 p.m.	76·1

MONDAY—December 26.

6 a.m.	71·6
10 a.m.	77·2
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	82·7

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At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
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At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

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" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	28 10 0

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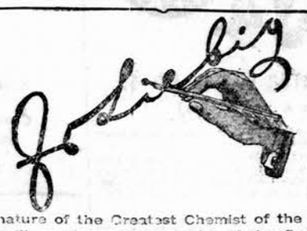

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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

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TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more, without penetrating it.
DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
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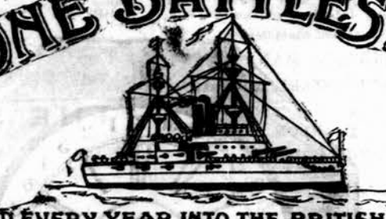

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Face Spots.

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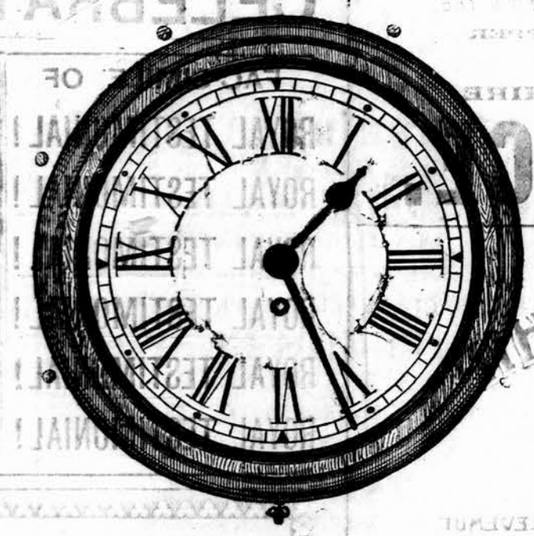

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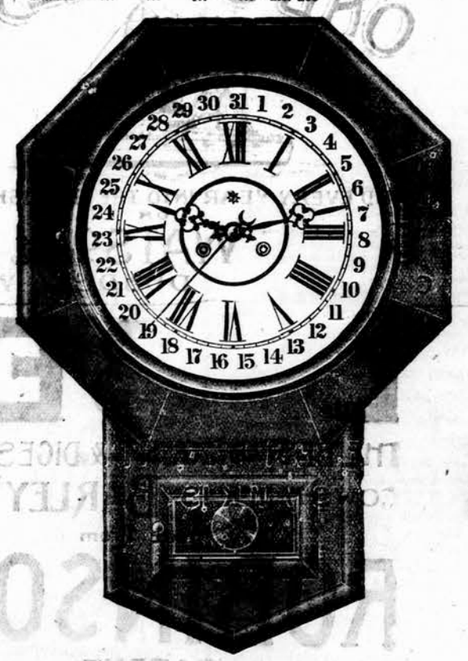

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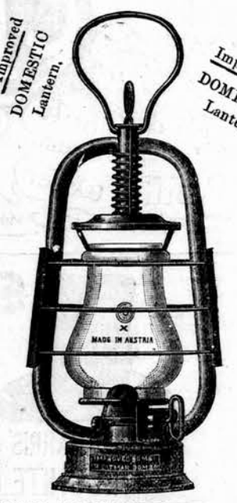

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